FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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VOL. X. NO. 268 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.

MATHERAN STATION RETIRING ROOMS.

Large, Airy and well-furnished Suited Accommodation for very large number of Visitors.

The Catering and Management of the Matheran Railway Refreshment and Retiring Rooms will now be run by a first-class European Caterer and Hotelier of repute, and Visitors will find this the best in Matheran for excellence of Cuisine, Comfort and Cleanliness.

All milk used will be pure and fresh from our own cows and Buffaloes kept on the premises.

Terms. Rs. 8/8 per diem Inclusive

OPEN NOW.

Rooms now booking.

Tel. 2710. Telegraphic:—"LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

Per charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	5—0—0
2nd Class	50—70	3—8—0
		3—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
11th November ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA*	10,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,822
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA*	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,922
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA* ..	10,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

x Through steamers from China.

*Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
31st November ..	NEVASA	9,071
4th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	5,253
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MALDA	8,965
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	DOMANA	8,600
13th April ..	MANDALA	8,246
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922.		
17th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. "Kalyan."
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th Feb.	SOUDAN ..	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with "Kashgar"

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November ..	NALDERA	15,825
15th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January ..	MOREA	10,911
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	10,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
10th November.	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
15th ,, ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa
15th ,, ..	BARPETA	P. Gulf via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.

Telephone No. 1290.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,845	14 Nov.	15 Nov
Moji Maru ..	Y. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 ec.
Tsushima Maru	T. Takeda	6,746	0 Dec.	16 ec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,674	14 Dec.	16 ec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	6,839	27 Dec.	30 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Holmberg..	5100.	18th November.
S.S. Jalaputra..	8310.	30th November.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NABOTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,260,000 $00—£ 6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para. Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissan and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshasea (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle Rs. 3-5-0.

Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2.
BOMBAY.

THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC

IGLODINE.

for internal and external use.
Stocked by all the leading Chemists.
Particulars from:—
MADHAV AGENCY.
BOMBAY NO. 4

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Muzaffarpur
Berhampore	Muttra
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayanganga
Broach	Nasik
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Park Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calicut	Patna
Cawnpore	Peshawar
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Poona
Chittagong	Poona City
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Quetta
Cochin	Rajahmandry
Coimbatore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Colombo	Rangoon
Cuddalore	Rawalpindi
Cuttack	Salem
Dacca	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,130
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

1½% P. A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier.

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch.
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., P. Managing Dir.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.

SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT

DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Preasure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Masagao

Telephone 24.7.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, ESQ.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office.
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.

CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.

Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.

WANTED.

Experienced and reliable CHIEF AGENT for Bombay Presidency.

INSURANCE

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.
BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 1 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 20 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's

(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT

IC-MIC COOKER

For Free Catalogues apply Manager.

29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

By L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Microscopes with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizers, Incubators, gas and electric, breakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

B. N. GUNDI, Bombay, No. 5.

Telephone: No. 311.

Telegrams "GUNDIBAN."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart Senior COMPOUNDER with copies of testimonials, salary according to qualification. Goan preferred. Apply to KNIGHT & DAY, East Street, POONA.
A R5388

WANTED—Two ASSISTANT PRINTERS only competent with experience need apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A GOVERNESS in a respectable Mahomedan family. Good salary to a really capable person. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8679, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5397

WANTED.—A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER for one hour S. L. Sanskrit, strong in Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 8698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R5448

WANTED.—A smart TYPIST, Gujarati by caste, for a firm of Cotton Exporters. Knowledge of English correspondence essential. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 maximum according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 8700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5451

WANTED—Several CIVIL ENGINEER for assistant positions on large engineering works. Applicants to receive consideration must advance satisfactory proof of technical training and practical experience supported by first class references. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 8685, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A14803

THE INDUSTRIAL MILLS AND COTTON CO., LTD.—1, Nursing's Lane, Calcutta. WANTED AGENTS to sell shares of Cotton Mills, Cotton Garden, Match Factory and Tea Gardens on monthly salary of Rs. 100-5-125 or on commission up to Rs. 10 per cent. Apply to the SECRETARY.
A 14826

THE BENGAL POULTRY, FISHERY AND TRADING CO. LTD.—WANTED smart and influential AGENTS immediately to sell shares of the above Company (a purely prosperous national concern) on decent commission or pay. Please apply at once to the MANAGING AGENTS, 3, Raj Mohan Street, Calcutta.
A 14827

WANTED—Four BRANCH SECRETARIES and six GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATE apprentices for a newly started Insurance Company Good prospects. Pay according to qualifications. Security in each case Rupees Five Thousand cash bearing 6 per cent. interest. Agreement least 2 years. Apply with testimonials in own handwriting mentioning pay expected to Box No. 8692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 14814

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 90 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED A good STEWARD to manage all catering arrangements and specially those connected with large dinner and house parties big social functions and the entertaining of distinguished guests in the Palace of an important Ruling Prince in India. Goanese or non-Mohammedan with previous experience and capability of organisation and control preferred. Must be able to manage the Staff. Liberal salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references and testimonials, which will not be returned to Box No. 8701 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 14833

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN energetic youth, Commerce graduate (B. Com.) seeks EMPLOYMENT in any well-known cotton firm. Cotton trade special subject (studied). Quick at figures. Honest hard work guaranteed. Excellent references from well-known businessmen and mill-owners. Please write to Box No 8688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5423

WANTED young man, thoroughly experienced in Tailoring Business seeks employment of a Gent's cutter or Manager any part of India. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 8699 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 5449

A SOLICITOR wishes to join either as PARTNER or as PAID ASSISTANT in firm of Solicitors. Preferably the former Please apply Box No. 8684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5414

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR, measuring 1,450 sq. ft. and 1st floor, flat measuring 2,900 sq. ft., situated at Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. 1. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA AND CO., 20, A. Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C 14794

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET—Fourth floor, two Blocks, airy rooms, rent Rs. 145 each, at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi.
C R5399

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious Bungalow ground and upper floors at Reynolds Road. Byculla. Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi.
C R5370

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big, airy FLAT for Office in Bldg. No. 42, Cawasji Patel Street. Rent moderate. Apply top floor.
C R5432

LOCKED GARAGES to let at Rs. 30/- per month. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LD., Lamington Road off Jacob Circle.
C R 5413

BLOCKS with modern comforts TO BE LET on Tardeo Road, Jaifalwadi Moti-Bai Street. Quiet locality. Apply to Mr. DONGRE.
C R 5429

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3020, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

HOTELS.

JUST OPENED—PUNJAB PALACE HOTEL—The best and up-to-date Hindu Hotel in Bombay commanding a majestic view. Separate Bathrooms attached to each room. E. K. Palia Building, Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao. Best Family arrangements.
R5436

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable properties in good locality. For particulars apply to Box No. 8697, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R5445

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS —Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house,—PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS. Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application.
GA R5254

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Six Cylinder BUICK CAR in perfect running order. Price Rs. 3,500 nett. Apply to K VISVANATH, care of this paper.
JA

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—DE VRY CINEMA MACHINE, recently imported unused, perfect condition, complete with sheets Rheostat, winding apparatus spools, etc. Cost Rs. 1,400 offers to Box No. 8691, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 14812

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—APPLICANTS to obtain free copy of "SECRET OF SUCCESS", our 1922 Prospectus. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
N R5409

WANTED—Young ARAB HORSE, grey preferable, must be of quiet habits and used to saddle and harness both. Apply Box No. 8680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5378

WANTED.—New or secondhand one pair of CAST STEEL BEVEL WHEELS No. of teeth 51 and 39, pitch 2", length of teeth 6½" with taper cone bushes for 4½" and 4¼" shaft respectively or nearest size. Apply stating price to the AGENTS NEW KAISER-I-HIND MILLS Co., Ltd., Bank Street.
N R5421

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS.—Unused FRENCH COLONIAL sets of 4 stamps each, 1c. to 5c. The 5c. stamp is a new issue in all cases. Fr: Guiana, Gabon, Togo, Reunion, Mid Congo, Senegal, Mauritania. Fr: Guinea, etc: Write for a complete list. Price 3 as. per set. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD; ALLAHABAD.
L 14832

GUIDE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING SIND by P. C. DIVANJI., M.A., LL.M., Jt. Sub-Judge Jalgaon, containing upto-date information on all topics of utility and interest to Government officers of all departments, business men, excursion parties and others with a comprehensive Introduction exhaustive Index and a map on art paper in five colours showing the approaches to all the important places by railways, roads and steamers. Can be had of the Author for Rs. 3 excluding postage.
L R5239

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting. Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE RE-OPENS for the Hemantadhiweshana from 15th November. A limited number of fresh students will be admitted. Students intending to reside in the Colllege Hostel should register their claims by paying Rs. 2. For particulars apply to DR. D. D. SATHAYE. Superintendent National Medical College.
M 14807

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD.—The most excellent and wholesome, baked in Steam OVEN of the latest style. Expert managements. Established over 40 years. Beware of hawkers of insanitary BAZAR BREAD. Apply sharp to THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY, J. Circle.
T R5353

TEAKWOOD FOR SALE—Large quantity of Rajabarari Teakwood, "the best in the Central Provinces," both sawn and unsawn. Prices moderate. Delivery immediate. Special rates for large orders. Apply MANAGER, Rajabarari Estate, Timarni (G. I. P. Railway).
T R5416

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RED CROSS CRICKET WEEK.

TO BE HELD FROM THE 27TH NOVEMBER TO 2ND DECEMBER.

Games will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground as under:—

27 — 29th November.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS

v.

PARSEES AND EUROPEANS.

30th November — 2nd December

INDIA

v.

ENGLAND.

RHODES & KILNER,

the well-known Yorkshire Cricketers will play in Both Matches.

Applications for tentage plots at Rs. 120 per plot should be made to the HON. SECRETARY for Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than 18th November, 1922.

LARKANA JACOBABAD RAILWAY.

CONSTRUCTION OF SHAHDADKOT-DODAPUR EXTENSION.

WANTED AT ONCE.

1. Two Temporary Overseers.
2. One Draughtsman and Estimator.
3. One Head Clerk who must be an Accountant.
4. One Sub-Divisional Clerk.
5. One Copying Clerk.

Pay according to qualifications.

Application should be sent with copies of testimonials to:—

THE MANAGER, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL CO., LTD., KARACHI.
C14810

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE on 14th November, 1922, through Thana Court of a valuable property, consisting of about **TEN THOUSAND SQUARE YARDS**, covered with three substantial buildings, a big well, mango trees, etc., about 7 minutes' walk from the Thana station on Nawapada Side. For particulars, see the NAZIR, District Court, Thana.
C14784

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD., is to be sold ready, the tenders of which will be accepted at the Co's. Office No. 4, Dalal St. Fort, till Saturday, the 18th instant accompanied with Rs. 500 as deposit.
R5407

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

MODIFIED UPTO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified upto the 31st December, 1919, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the day of January, 1923, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Khetwadi 14th Lane between Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi Back Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this tenth day of November, 1922.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.
for the City of Bombay.
C14831

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, 13th instant, at the Old Share Bazar Hall, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the following subjects will be considered.

1. To make a requisition to the Company to reduce its Capital and lessen the liability of the shareholders.
2. To consider about repaying to shareholders a substantial amount from the large Capital lying with the Company.
3. To consider what other steps should be taken to strengthen the position of the Company.

Those shareholders who agree with the above proposals are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

CHHOTALAL ISHWERDAS PAREKH.
C14785

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

WE have great pleasure in acknowledging the excellent services rendered by our Clearing Agents Messrs, JETHABHAI JEEVAN AND CO. of New Chinch Bunder, under the personal supervision and management of the Proprietor Mr. Kotak. Evidently they have an efficient organisation as their work has always been very prompt and extremely satisfactory. They have on various occasions delivered consignments at our premises within a few hours of their landing on the wharf and have won our approbation for having enabled us to fulfil our engagements based on the arrival of our fresh stocks. We can confidently recommend these people to any business firm who may be on the look-out for honest straightforward and zealous Clearing Agents.

F. M. CHINOY AND CO.,
Proprietors,
The Bombay Garage.
11th Nov. 1922. R5424

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO, LTD.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR NEW TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

WITH a view to bringing up to date the list of applications for new telephones, reply-paid post-cards have been sent to all persons whose applications were registered, and to those who have not replied, registered letters have also been sent.

In case the post-cards and registered letters above referred to, have not reached the applicants, owing to change of address, or other reason, the Company hereby finally requests applicants to inform the Company, at once, whether or no they wish their applications to remain on the Company's Register.

W. L. MORGAN,
Secretary.
Bombay, 9th November, 1922. C14813

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS.

WINTER TERM.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND CIVICS (with Civic Exhibition) at Royal Institute of Science (entrance next to Elphinstone College). Open 9-6 daily. Lectures and Practical Work on General and Applied Sociology by Profs Geddes and Pherwani. Open to graduates and others interested.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS at the New University Buildings (entrance opposite Watson's Hotel). Open 11—5-30 daily. Lectures and Practical Work on Advanced Economics and History of Economic Doctrines by Profs. Shah and Vakil. Open to graduates and others interested.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
C14816

NOTICE.

KOTAH STATE will be pleased to grant the following facilities for starting Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in its territory:—

(1) Land required for erection of Mills will be granted free of cost.

(2) No duty will be levied on the Machinery and other Materials such as Coal etc., imported from outside for the purpose of the Mills.

(3) No duty will be levied on the export of products for a period of uve years from the date of sanction for opening such Mills. After the expiry of five years, duty at Rs. 1/9 per cent on the cost of the products exported will be chargeable for three years and no duty will be charged on the goods consumed in the Kotah State.

(4) No financial help will be given by the State except that it may purchase some shares of the Mills on the reliability of the promoters.

Capitalists should correspond with.

THE SECRETARY,
Board of Commerce and Industries.
KOTAH (Rajputana).

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS, MARCH AND APRIL 1923.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the University Examinations to be held in March and April 1923, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than Friday, the 1st December, 1922.

2. Applicants are requested to state in their applications their degrees and the class in which those degrees were taken as well as the optional subject selected, if any.

3. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any of these Examinations, or have relatives who are going up for any Examination at which they seek to examine, or are coaching students for the Examinations at which they wish to be appointed Examiners, they are requested to state so in their applications.

4. CANVASSING, DIRECT or INDIRECT will disqualify an applicant for the appointment of examiner.

5. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained from the Office of the Registrar.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 6th November, 1922. C14776

WANTED.

WANTED.—A TRAVELLING CANVASSER for sale of Imitation Leather and Oil Cloths. Only those with experience as canvassers need apply with testimonials to the DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS. LTD., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C14821

THE HINDUSTAN TANNERIES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hindustan Tanneries, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 21st November, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when the Resolutions which were duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on 6th November, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

Dated, this 10th day of November, 1922.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

PEERBHOY KOCHHAR AND CO.,
Agents.
C14828

NOTICE.

THE INDO FOREIGN TRADING AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard estate, on MONDAY, the 20th day of November 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution.

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act 1913, and that Mr. Navroz A Davar Incorporated Accountant be hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of winding up the Company on a remuneration to be fixed by this meeting."

By order of the Board.

MAGANLAL AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
11th Nov. 1922. R5450

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. DAYAL KHATAU, THAKERSEY JADHAVJI and SHAMJI JADHAVJI.

All persons having any interest therein, or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure since redeemed with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of Mahar Wada or Dariasthan Road in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing according to the Collector's bill one hundred and fifty-seven five-ninths square yards but according to actual admeasurement one hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 6727 and New Survey No. 2212 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 1705 Street Nos. 42-44 and bounded, on or towards the North by a Gully and beyond that by the property now or lately belonging to Vinayak Parsharam Diwalkar, on or towards the East by the Dariasthan Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by a common passage and beyond that by the property now or lately belonging to Thakar Meghji Hansraj and on or towards the West by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Mulji Vishram.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1922.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C14829

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GORDHANDAS MOWJI, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property herein after described.

All persons having any claim in to or upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, lien, gift, will, trust, inheritance, incumbrances, easement, charge maintenance residence, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same if any will be considered as waived null and void and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dady Sheth Agiary Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 59, New No. 547, Old Survey No. 248 and New Survey No. 245 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Prabhudas Kissondas Mody, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpatrao Sadashiwji on or towards the North by the said Dady Sheth Agiary Road and on or towards the South by the property of Portuguese Church of Nosa Senhora and which said hereditament and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3972, 3973, 3974, 3975 and 3976 and Street Nos. 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 1, 2, and 3.

Dated at Bombay this 10th day of November, 1922.

PAYNE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14822

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2630 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed on the 23rd day of June 1922.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27 O V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

THAVARDAS GANGARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, his registered address with the plaintiff-company being Barbhai Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant the sum of Rupees 2,207-6-6 with further interest on the allotment and call moneys at 9 per cent per annum from the 1st day of January, 1922, up to payment, the costs of this suit and such further and other relief as in the circumstances may seem fit to this Hon. Court.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of November 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO,
C14818 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2622 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer plaint under section O V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

BABIB CASSAM, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, his registered address with the plaintiffs company being Hoosein Building, Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant the sum of Rupees 2,207-6-6 with further interest on the allotment and call moneys at 9 per cent per annum from the 1st day of of January 1922 up to payment, the costs of this suit and such further and other relief as in the circumstances may seem fit to this Hon. Court.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 21st day of November 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
C14817 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

129 Apllo Street Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 19th day of November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Tank Road known as Chinchpokly Hill from Kala Chawki and next to the Tata receiving station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated ware, large dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, table ornaments, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, vases, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers corner cabinets, Ice boxes reclining sofas cane furniture, writing tables, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.. The property of late Mr. F. Willies.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON BALING PRESSES AT SURAT NEAR RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 29th December next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at Apollo Street by order of Messrs. R. F. & Son who owing to their occupation in other business wish to dispose of their Cotton Baling Press at Surat together with the leasehold land admeasuring about four "Wingas" and a Pucca Built one storied Bungalow which is now in occupation of Messrs. Ralli Bros' Office.

The Press is in running order; it had run last year and it is ready to work this year also and the cotton bales of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and of other constituents are now being pressed. This year there is a bumper crop. The Press Machinery is up-to-date and is in perfect working order.

List of Machinery:—One Press by Nasmyth Wilson & Co. with two rams 14 in. dia. each and one middle ram 7½ in. dia. Box 16' 6". This Press is capable of finishing the bale in one operation. However, owing to pressure of work another Finisher of two 21" rams by Duncan Stewart & Co. has been fixed.

One Direct Acting Pumping Engine by Nasmyth Wilson & Co. with 12 long stroke Pumps.

One Kick-off Valve has been placed only this year.

One Lancashire Boiler 20' x 6' x 125 lbs. W. P.

One Donkey Feed Pump for Boiler. One Worthington Pump for well has been fixed this year.

One hand fire Engine, Cart Weighing Scale, Stores including firewood and coal, Office furniture including one safe.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STEAMSHIPS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 25th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms at 129, Apollo Street, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. A. M. Jiwanji:—

S. S. "Kilindini" with her tackle apparel and mast length 125'.5, breadth 23'.50, depth 12'7, gross tonnage 290.16, registered tonnage 123.58.

S S "Lanka" with her tackle apparel and mast length 117', breadth 22.50, depth 12.80, gross tonnage 230.84, registered tonnage 88.80

S S "Kumarihami" with her tackle apparel and mast length 119.42, breadth 21.90, depth 71.82, gross tonnage 251.77, registered tonnage 135.95.

S S "Sarasvati" with her tackle apparel mast length 112, breadth 21.25, depth 11.75, gross tonnage 261.44 registered tonnage 73.77.

S S "Parvati" with her tackle apparel and mast length 112, breath 21.25, depth 11.75, gross tonnage 265.45, registered tonnage 75.03

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The steamers are now lying in the Bombay, harbour.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th November, 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
52 Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UPPER MAHIM.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregoaker and Sanjit, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Ramchandra Balkrishna Rawoot, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Lilibai, widow of Ramji Laxman, and by virtue of the Power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 9th day of December, 1920, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 18th November, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 412 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. D-3615 Old Survey No. 79 and New Survey No. 5-119 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under 'G' ward No. 5759 (4) 5759 (4-A) and Street Nos. 235 C, 235 CC, and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Atmaram Keshav Kaleskar on or towards the south by the public passage on or towards the east by the passage and on or towards the west by the property of Shanker Barathi Bhagwan Bharathi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sabnis, Goregaoker and Sanjit, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Shilotri Bank Buildings Tamarind Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES CANVAS.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Sheth Madhavji Kalyanji at their godown situate at Dubra Gulli and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. The Wadhvan Camp Mills of Wadhvan Camp, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th November 1922.

Five bales Canvas 45 by 11 Oz. Any Mill 5,000 yards of September shipment.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th November, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES WH: MULLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sancha opposite the Dharamraj Gally of Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Morarji Kalianji and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Aga M. R. Bhusari.

4 Packages each 150 pieces Wh: Mulls. No. 515, 50" x 18 yds.

25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES TOY PISTOLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort by order of Messrs. S. Vishwanath & Co. and on account and at the risk of the Insurance Co., concerned.

Ex. S. S. "SARTARTIA."

S. V. 744 & Co.—1/7 Cases Toy Pistols, damaged by Water J. and E. Stevens & Co., U. S. A. comprising:—

12 Gross 21 Acorn, 15 gross 418 zip, 5 gross 431 Pet, 3 gross 403 Eagle, 1 gross 114 Columbia.

Terms—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th November, 1922.

A MAGNIFICIENT SAL FOREST.
(GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.)

AUCTION SALE, on 20-11-1922, of 460 acres of Sal forest. A great opportunity for making huge profits !! Life's only chance !!!

For particulars apply to the GUARDIAN and MANAGER, Mian Saheb's Estate, GORAKHPUR, U. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA

Gandarv Natak Mandali
Wednesday 15th November 1922 (8 p.m.) Night
Benefit Performance !
For Education Fund for Kelshi
DT. DAPOLI.
SWAYAMAR
Saturday 18th November 1922 (8 p.m.) Night
MANAPAMAN
Sunday 19th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
EAKACH PYALA

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON

Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.

NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"

A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.
CHARLES HUTCHISON

The World's Greatest Thrill Creator in a Dramatic Story of New York's Harbour Life. Clean, vigorous, breath-catching ! Spectacular !

CHARLES HUTCHISON

The greater the risks the better he likes them—the greater the daring the more fearless he is.

The Screen's Serial Sensation !
The Mile-A-Minute Serial !
The Thriller of Thrillers !
MAKE A POINT OF SEEING
The First Three Episodes To-day
Amazing in its Thrilling Intensity
SEE IT TO-DAY !
Greater than ever the Stunt King has ever done.
SEE HIM TO-DAY !
No living Actor attempts the stunts of Hutch.
SEE HIM TO-DAY !
SEE THIS SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
In a Thrill-A-Minute Serial
"GO-GET-EM-HUTCH"

MATINEE ! 4-30 P. M. MATINEE !!
On Saturday the 18th Nov. 1922.
BOMBAY THEATRE
Grant Road.
THE INCOMPARABLE, IN IMITABLE
Dr. ALVARO
P.S.D., M.M.C., & M.S.E.W. (LONDON)

The ONE and only SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATOR of the ELEMENTS of
THE OCCULT SCIENCE . . .
SPIRITUALIST . . . .
MAGICIAN, HYPNOTIST . .
AND
MIND READER . . . .
WILL PRESENT MOST HUMOROUS SENSATIONAL AND EXCITING PROGRAMME OF 1001 MYSTERIES.

"Man Do You Know Thy Self."
If in Doubt Consult Dr. ALVARO:

This Week This Week.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON

A picture adoptation of the most well-known story from the Hindu scriptures—highly interesting and instructive.

PITRODHAR OR
GANGA THE REDEEMER.

See how Bhagirath succeeded in bringing Ganga down to the earth to do her work of purification of the sinful for ages to come.

In point of artistic photograpy—beautiful settings—perfect acting—it is
THE BEST PICTURE
PRODUCED IN GORGEOUS STYLE BY the well-known
STAR FILMS LTD.
POPULAR PRICES
Time: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Extra Show on Holiday at 3.30.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9 30 P. M.
R. Courteneidge &
W. Holloway's London Co.
"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure"
PLAN AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE
Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
A BRITISH WINNER !
A subject every sportsman should see ! The Greatest turf Romance ever Screened !
"SCARLET LADY"
Featuring the darling of the English Screen and Famous British Film Star :
VIOLET HOPSON

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day Double Programme
III INSTALMENT
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'

EPISODE
No. 7. At the mercy of Flames.
No. 8. The drop to death.
No. 9. Burning Strands.
AND
Kohinoor Film Co's production
Krishna Maya.

!! TO-NIGHT !!
AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A MOST BEAUTIFUL & CHARMING PICTURE FROM THE INDIAN MYTHOLOGY.
SATI-ANUSUYA
IN 7 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
THE KOHINOOR FILM COY.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS at 3-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Sanjit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD,
on
Wednesday 15th November, 1922, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Saturday 18th November, 1922, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Sunday 19th November 1922, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A SPARKLING JEWEL OF FILM-HISTORY"
THAT is how our Patrons applaud this Picture !
COME ! THE GREAT IMPERIAL DIVORCE SCENE WILL ENTHRALL YOU, AND WILL DAZZLE YOU !
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"
Had a very busy two days past !
The throngs are as dense as ever ! Oh Come ! !
A side-splitting two-reel Universal Century Comedy "The Mischievous Imp" in the programme.
To-Night 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA.
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT ! THIS WEEK !!
A Supremely Charming Screen Version of Neil Burgess' Famous Thrilling
RURAL AMERICAN RACING DRAMA
THE COUNTY FAIR
An extraordinarily delightful Maurice Tourneur Super-production !
With an All-Star Cast
25—Race Horses—25 ! Hundreds of People ! !
There is a great horse race as the climax of the delightful pictures of a county fair in full swing as the high-lights in this best of the Tourneur productions.
THE TOURNEUR SCREEN SENSATION
THE COUNTY FAIR
It is one of those heart interest stories of laughter and tears and plain simple people that never fails to register.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Chester Comedy : "ONE BEST PET"—featuring
SNOOKY THE MONKEY
To-night : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; and 10 30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

YOU KNOW HER!
The Enchantress of the Screen, the most extraordinary woman, with the most extraordinary Soul and capable of the most extraordinary heights.
PRISCILLA DEAN
The charming actress with the tricky eyes and the dangerous smile—the same wonderful Priscilla, who spell-bound you very recently in "WILD HONEY."
AND SHE IS COMING!
Next Week in another Superb Universal Jewel Picture.
"OUTSIDE THE LAW"
Coming Next Week at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEY ROAD.)

COMING
Foolish Wives—Idle Husbands
Superb-Authentic-Artistic-Enthralling.
The greatest film achievement ever conceived—dramatic—spectacular—lavish—an epitome of human passion—made on a grander scale than ever before attempted—
Mirror of Men's Mendacity-Frivolous Fashionable Folks
How they live—what they do—their pleasures—their palaces—how they waste and spend—where it comes from—who gets it—See this marvelous picture.
WRITTEN, DIRECTED BY, AND FEATURING
VON STROHEIM
"A MAN YOU WILL LOVE TO HATE"
"FOOLISH WIVES"
A Universal Super-Jewel Production presented by Carl Laemmle.
"The Sign of the Seven Sweetest Sins"—MONTE CARLO—Pearl of the Sun-drenched sapphire Sea—Paradise of the Adventuress—Garden of Amours—Cafe de Paris—The Casino—Villa Amorosa—Haven of the Harried—Magnet of Moneyed Millions. It's all here on the screen. Not only
The First Real Million Dollar Picture.
IT IS COMING
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
VERY SHORTLY.

THE WEATHER.
DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th November 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was below the average at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere; humidity is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and at Karachi and in north Rajputana humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded and at Veraval, Bhavnagar-Para, Surat and Indore humidity is in excess. Night temperature was above normal in the southern districts.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.35 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti humidity is in excess. Night temperature was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.20 in. 0.20 in. and 0.77 in of rain respectively. Skies are clear at Karwar, heavily clouded at Bombay and lightly clouded at other stations. Night temperature was above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports a heavy fall of 4.05 in. of rain while Poona had 1.45 in. Belgaum 0.18 in. and Aurangabad 0.54 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and the air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature was nearly normal or below the average. Night temperature was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Malabar, south-east Madras, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, the Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Berar. Ahmednagar reports a heavy fall of 4.05 in. and Trivandrum and Cochin respectively of 3.28 in and 2.71 in. other falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.02 in. at Bangalore and 1.45 in. at Poona. Skies are clear in the Punjab and Rajputana; lightly clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar and moderately or heavily clouded in the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and Central India West. The air is damper than usual and night temperature was above normal in the northern half of the Peninsula and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces, Central India West and Gujarat. The sea remains moderate at Colombo and Trivandrum and weather is unsettled in the Arbian sea off the Konkan coast.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in parts of the Central Provinces, Central India West and Gujarat, adjoining the northern districts of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th November 1922.

The storm in the Bay is probably hundred miles off Akyab and travelling northward; it has carried rain over northern Burma and is likely to cross the coast early to-morrow between Cox's Bazar and Barisal. The monsoon continues active in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Malabar and south-east Madras and local in Bihar, the Konkan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port-Blair one and a half inches; Moulmein, Rangoon three-quarters Diamond-Island two; Kyaukpyu three; Akyab one; Minbu three-quarters; Yamethin one; Mandalay two; Maymyo three-quarters; Tinnevelly and a half; Madura three-quarters; Salem four; Cuddalore three-quarters; Ootacamund one and Kodaikanal two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours.	Minimum past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Amount past 24 hours.	Total since 1st June.	Departure since 1st June.
PUNJAB AND SIND—					
Peshawar	80	63	0	21	—5.17
Do. Both	89	70	0	21	0
Multan	89	65	0	24	—0.19
Do. 2nd					
PUNJAB—					
Mianwali	80	55	0	42	0
Sargodha	77	53	0	38	—0.09
Lahore					
Kissar	81	55	0	44	0
Ambala	81	54	0	46	—0.39
Delhi	91	58		28	—3.05
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	85	52	0	50	—0.16
Moradabad	87	56	0	51	—0.06
Fyzabad	83	54	0	50	—0.59
Gorakhpur	82	57	0	50	—0.15
Allahabad					
BIHAR AND ORISSA—	83	48	0	49	0
Jamshedpur					
Karachi	88	66	0	45	—0.05
Hyderabad	84	55	0	54	—0.82
Mirpur Khas	86	55	0	54	—0.01
Jacobabad	91	61	0	50	—0.65
Kutch	87	69	0	50	—0.55
Mount Abu	78	60	0	40	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—					
Veraval	88	70	0	52	0
Bhuj	89	68	0	52	0
Dwarka	87	74	0	70	0
Veraval	82	63	0	50	—0.19
Rajkot	85	72	0	74	+0.09
Bhavnagar Para	87	71	0	73	—0.09
Surat	91	71	0	80	0
Ahmedabad	91	66	0	51	—0.89
Baroda	84	65	0	61	0
Broach	88	65	0	74	+0.12
Indore					
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	80	68	0	71	—5.37
Jubbulpore	84	62	0	44	—0.41
Raipur	88	66	0	74	—1.88
Hoshangabad	86	67	0	57	—0.10
Khandwa	88	69	0	68	—0.61
Akola	85	70	0	67	—0.07
Amraoti	87	70	0	68	—0.50
Nagpur	87	68	0	62	—0.89
Chanda	85	66	0	57	—0.23
Raipur					
KONKAN—	88	76	0	81	—0.22
Bombay	91	70	0	80	+1.35
Ratnagiri	84	74	0	91	+2.54
Marmugao	86	78	0	91	—0.33
Karwar					
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	82	67	0	90	+0.39
Malegaon	73	65	0	93	+0.07
Ahmednagar	84	68	0	95	+4.98
Poona	82	68	0	98	—0.01
Sholapur	85	69	0	81	+1.12
Belgaum	84	67	0	91	+1.15
Aurangabad	87	67	0	94	+4.41
Nizamabad (Indur)	85	70	0	89	+0.31
Hyderabad	86	70	0	81	—0.19
MADRAS AND MYSORE—	86	75	0	77	—0.28
Mangalore	81	72	0	91	+0.54
Calicut	77	72	0	91	+0.54
Cochin	84	73	1	96	+0.25
Colombo					
MADRAS DECCAN AND MYSORE—	86	74	0	77	+2.28
Masulipatam	85	68	0	90	—0.78
Bellary	91	71	0	86	+2.19
Cuddapah	88	74	0	93	X10.03
Madras	86	75	0	95	+2.44
Nungalore	84	70	0	87	+2.28
Coimbatore	87	74	0	87	+1.24
Trichinopoly	88	75	0	88	—1.72
Nungapatam					

Reduce Your Weight by 3 to 5 pounds a week by taking, from To-day——
Obeso-Thin
8 days' treatment for Rs. 5, from
OBESO-THIN Co., P.O. 2062, Calcutta

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 10th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price
Nov.	..
Dec.	14 94 +21
Jan.	14 71 +18
Feb.	14 58 +21
Mar.	14 42 +18
April	14 34 +22
May	14 20 +19
June	..
July	13 95 +20
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	3 20 +25
Egyptians Jan.	18 60 +50
March.	18 80 +50
May	18 85 +40

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Nov. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		50,000
" Exports to Great Britain		19,000
" " to Continent		18,000
Futures at New York	Dec.	26 20
" " "	Jan.	26 00
" " "	March	25 50
" " "	May	25 61
Spot Cotton at New York		26 30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		26 27
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	25 61
" " "	March	25 80
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 3/4
Demand Bills		..
Silver Commercial U. S. mint		99 1/4
Do. Foreign		65 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Nov 11th

To-days Prices.		
Futures at New York.	Dec.	26·04
	Jan.	25·68
	Mar.	25·71
	May	25·81

London, Nov. 1 th.

Telegraphic Transfers	4/3 3/4 Firm
Sea Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	32 3/4 Dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov, 10th

	Bales
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	59,000
" Imports	44,000
" Stock	6,29,000
Actual Weekly Sales	48,000
Water Twist	1 9
Printers cloths	42, 6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 10th

M. G. Bengal	Good		8 45
" "	Fully Good		8 85
" "	Fine		4 25
Bhownagar	No. 1 Oomra, Good		10 90
" "	Fully Good		11 30
" "	Fine		11 70
M. G. Broach	Good		13 05
" "	Fully Good		13 45
" "	Fine		13 65
M. G. Scinde	Good		8 35
" "	Fully Good		8 75
" "	Fine		9 15

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 10th.

Banks 2 per cent.	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32
" 2 months hence	32 3/4
China selling uncertain	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3
3 per cent. since 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day market loans	1 1/2
Bullion Shipment	£ 248,930

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 10th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa fe—62 lbs Nov-Dec.	49
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Nov- Dec.	47/6
Australian Feb Mar. Value	50
Karachi Barley Nov-Dec.	33/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Nov.-Dec. Sellers	
Firm	52

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	112 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferosepore real Bold Nov-Dec,	£ 17 1/8
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£ 16 3/4
" Dec.-Jan. Paid	
Tone:—Firm.	
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore per ton Oct-Nov,	£ 18 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Sellers	£ 8 5/8
TORIA RAPESEED.—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 17 7/8

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 66 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 3/4
Copper Sheathing	£ 82
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	17 1/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	87
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	98 15/16 "
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 "
Rupee Paper 5 1/2%	37 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	64 1/4 "
Govt. Securities 3%	54 3/4 "
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 110

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	13 1/4
Plantation First Lertex Crepe Nov.	12 1/8
Tone:—Firm.	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	17/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov-Dec. Sellers	18/10 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	19/1 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov-Dec, Sellers	19/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov-Dec. Sellers	19/4
Tone:—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

To-day Reuter reported 33 points lower in New York futures and 20 points higher in Liverpool. The New York market declined on continued heavy profit taking. The tone of the market is still strong. We advise buying on any good breaks such as to-day's. Looking to the cheapness of the Egyptian cotton compared with American we think well of doing a straddle by buying Egyptian January and selling New York January. Messrs Veesgar and Umrigar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 10th as under:—

"Our estimate of crop 9,600,000. Expect continuous competitive demand for insufficient quantity, and higher prices."

In sympathy with lower advices from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier for F.G.M.G Broach April May at Rs. 492-8-0 and going up by a rupee steadily declined to Rs. 487-8-0 on selling by Marwari jobbers. At this price offices and Japan Houses bought, lifting the market to Rs. 491, the rate at 4 p. m. being Rs. 490-8-0. On selling by Marwari candy brokers the prices eased to Rs. 488 at which price the market finally closed. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 487 and closed at Rs. 486-8-0. Fine M.G. Oomra December January opened at Rs. 438, this level an Indore operator and an European office sold causing the market to ease down to Rs. 436. After fluctuating within a range of Rs. three the rate at 4 p. m. ruled Rs. 434. Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 441 and declined to Rs. 438 and after uctuations the rate at 4 p. m. was Rs. 440. G.M.G Bengal December January was Rs. nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand was good from exorers and millwalas. About Rs. 10,000 are ported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 11th.

			Rs.
F. G. M, G. Broach	Apl./May.		496 1/2
F. G. M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan		385
Fine M. G. Oomras	Dec.-Jan		437 1 2
Fine M. G. Oomera	March.		438 1/2

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

We have received the following cable from essrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 10th instant.

"New York telegraphs: our correspondents estimate final gining figures 9,435,000 bales. Continued heavy profit taking."

Regarding the Egyptian Market Messrs. Weld Co., Liverpool, cabled us on the 9th instant as under.

"Egyptian Market shows here much better ne, Lancashire are buying Egyptian increasngly, some spinning American beginning use gyptian, good investment buying spots by tsiders based upon cheapness Egyptian comared to American, hedge selling appears be ecreasing any way offtake decidedly larger. xpect further advance. Advise buying."

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-8-0.
Bars Gold forward 26-8-0.
Bars Silver ready 85-10-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 85-10-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 85-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 25/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 446.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 460.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 456.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161¼.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Holiday.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling B D Rs. 249
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180¼.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 346.
London Gold ready sh. 92-8.
London Silver ready d. 33.
London Silver forward d. 32-12.
Tone of Silver—China selling. India bought. Dull.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.26.
French Exchange Frcs 69.40.
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.40.
Belgium Exchange Frcs 74.40.
Italian Exchange Liras 102.06.
German Exchange Mrks. 34000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1924 96.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

weak, with constantly sagging prices, the most prominent being the Deferred shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., which continue to fall without interruption. Tramways have changed hands at lower rates. Bank shares have been pressed for sale, Imperial Banks being done down to Rs. 1,290. Very little business has been reported in other cash shares, with rates in sellers' favour.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange on the 8th instant:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1325, India 99 n, Central 39/8 xd, Tata Bank 15 n, Eastern 74.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2500 xdn, Alliance 275 n, Apollo 60, Birla Mills 62/8, Bombay Cotton 915, Bombay Dyeing 1205, Bradbury 1075, Century 592/8, Central India 3480, Colaba Land 1860, Coorla 245 n, Crescent 413/12, Edward Sassoon 395, Elphinstone 122/8, Fazulbhoy 1210, Gokak 226/4, Indian Bleaching 210, Indore-Malwa 557/8, Jamshed Mfg 325, Kastoorchand 770, Khatao 400, Kohinoor 1690, Luxmi Cotton 4850 n, Madhavrao Scindia 220 n, Madhowji 350 n, Mathuradas 700, M Petit 4250 n, Meyer Sassoon 250, Morarji 5650 xd, New Great 582/8, New City 460, Pabani 670, Pearls 862, Phoenix 750, Planet 217/8, Shapurji 196/4, Simplex 532/8, Standard 2175 xdn, Swan 950, Swadeshi 3455 xd, Tata Mill 960 and Vishnu Cotton 1990 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 390, Bombay-Burma 450, Bombay-Burma N I 126/4 pr, Bt Burma Pet 7/4, Bombay Tramway 103/12, Bombay Steam 165, Bundi Cement 33/8 xd, Indian Cement 245, Katni ord 225, Katni def 1125, New India 16/8, Shivrajpur 27/8, Tata Iron ord 38/12 xd, Tata Iron def 127/8, Tata Hydro 750, Tata Oil 27/8 and Scindia Steam 7/2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Nov. 11th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Basar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 2 0	12 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 3 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	69 0 0	
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	65 0 0	
Teelseed Black	62 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	13 8 0
Mowraseed	6 12 0	7 4 0
Barley	38 0 0	
Castorseed	52 0 0	10 8 0
Cottonseed ready delivery.	34 0 0	3 12 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat. May	..
Linseed. May	..

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(THROUGH HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 11th.

	Rs. a. p
Khaddi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	..
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Rachael per lb	..
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 9 6
Hindustan per lb	1 10 0
Vasulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gay mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 0 6
Swan Finley per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Vasulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	..
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajkamar per lb.	1 8 0
Sokita—	
Century per lb.	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 4 0
No. 1264 per piece	14 4 6
Dhooties:—2, 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 12 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 6
Cheek, 8 lbs. Grey Drills—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finley per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Cheek 8½ lbs. Grey Drills—	
Textile per piece	7 4 6
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Cheek—	
Textile per piece	..
Kastorchand per piece	8 12 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Bleached Cheek 8 lbs—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Casting per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 0

FOREIGN EXCHANGES STEADY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The foreign exchanges opened steadier but later were unsettled. The French francs closed at 69.45 and the Belgian at 75. The German marks were 36,000.

DELHI, Nov. 11.

A good recovery took place in foreign exchanges early to-day, apparently on the hopes of a favourable development of the Reparations Question, but the offering subsequently caused reaction. Sterling on New York closed slightly better.—(B. O. W.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

French francs closed with buyers at 69.15, Belgians at 76.25 and German marks at 28,000 per £ respectively.

COLOUR MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

During the course of this week there were no important fluctuations. Most of the transactions were favourable to the buyers. Alizarine 20 per cent (thick) Moon Brand; passed at Rs. 90 per cwt. Other qualities of equal strength changed hands between Rs. 80 to 90 per cwt. Congo-red is steady. Benzopurpurine and Delta-purpurine met with poor demand. Magenta-crystals ruled steady at Rs. 7 and fair business passed at the ruling rates. Sulpher black passed at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. The quotations are as under:—

Alizarine 20 per cent	85/90.
Congo-red	Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo-purpurine	Rs. 3. "
Delta-purpurine	Rs. 4-4-0 "
Magenta-crystals	Rs. 7 "
Methyl-Violet	Rs. 6 "
Fast-Red	Rs. 6 "
Victoria-Blue	Rs. 7 "
Nigrosene-crystals	Rs. 2-8-0 "
Hemetine-crystals	Rs. 1-6-6 "
Sulphur-Black	Rs. 1-8-0 "

MARKET RATES.

Cocoanut, oils. Cosin, 7-4-0; Cocoanut, oils. Bombay, 7-8-0; Castor. oils. Gujarat, 6-0-0; Castor. oils. Bombay, 8-8-0; Groundnut oils. Bombay, 7-2-0; Kardi. oils. Selam, 7-2-0; Linseed. Raw Selam, 7-10-0; Linseed. Boiled Selam, 9-8-0; Cocoanut. Cake, 165-70; Cocoanut. Cake, 115-17;; Linseed, Cake, 130-32; Castorseed, Cake, 72-75.

DUTCH RUBBER GROWERS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

An Amsterdam correspondent of the "Financier" says that Batavia reports state that the Dutch rubber growers fully acknowledge that a painful situation will be created if the British restriction on the output resulted an improvement of the rubber market without Dutch assistance in bearing the charges. Nevertheless, the Dutch growers certainly will not follow the British example because they cannot see any material advantages in restriction.

TREASURY BILLS.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 in three months' Treasury Bills and Rs. 50,00,000 in six months' Treasury Bills, dated from November 13th to November 18th were opened on November 10th. The total amounts applied for were Rs. 3,72,10000 in three months' bills and Rs. 13405000 in six months' bills. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-1-0 will receive about 39 per cent and above in full, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 99-1-3 per cent. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-12-0 will receive about 60 per cent.

The rate for Intermediate Bills from November 13th to November 18th is Rs. 97-13-0 per cent for six months' bills. There will be no sale of intermediate bills of other maturities. Tenders will be recevied on Friday, 17th November for Rs. 1,00,00,000 in three months' bills and Rs. 50,00,000 in six months' bills—in all Rs. 1,50,00,000—for the week commencing 20th November under the same conditions as before the bills will be dated at the option of the tendererr on any date, not being holiday under the Negotiable Instrument Act XXVI from Monday to Saturday, November 20th to November 25th.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1922

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 degs Fahr	29.771 inches.
Temperature of Air	83.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	75.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.780 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.7 "
Minimum temperature of Air	78.8 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, ESE, W.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	98 miles.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week, Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.		on Still
	Nov	h. m.		ft. in.	Nov.	h. m.		ft. in.
T	7	m	0 40	28 4	7	m	6 3a	18 7
			0 27a	26 5			6 28½	15 1
W	15	m	7 30	26 10	15	m	1 30	19 1
			8 30a	26 10			2 12a	19 1
T	16	m	8 32	27 4	16		2 30	18 8
			9 30a	28 1			30a	15 9
F	17	m	9 26	27 9	17	m	3 26	18 3
			10 21a	29 2			3 46a	14 10
S	11	m	3 18	26 10	11	m	9 33	20 1
			3 24a	24 7			9 22a	18 3
S	12	m	4 21	26 6	12	m	10 58	20 0
			4 42a	24 4			10 36a	19 0
M	13	m	5 24	26 4	13	m	..	
		m	6 2a	24 8			0 18a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

Nov.	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
" 14 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 41m.	" 5h. 4m.
" 15 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 5h. 4m.
" 9 (Thursday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 5h. 3m.
" 10 (Friday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 5h. 5m.
" 11 (Saturday)	" 6h. 40m.	" 5h. 5m.
" 12 (Sunday)	" 6h. 40m.	" 5h. 4m.
" 13 (Monday)	" 6h. 41m.	" 5h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, N v. 5th. oh. 6.5 m. a.m. Last Quarter, 12th, 8h. 22o.5m. p.m.; New Moon, 19th h5 36.4m. a.m. First; Quarter, 26th, 1h. 45.0 m. p.m.

TOLLYGUNGE RACES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

RUSSA PLATE. Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Brow's NIGGS 9-8, Mr. Byrne 1
Mr. Blair's CYLARITY 11-7, Mr. Hillard ... 2
Mrs. Abraham's FRAIDING 9, Mr. C. Carleton 3
Mr. Meerza's BONNE SANTEE, 9, Mr. H. Carleton 4

JIUJITSU PLATE. (Class II.)—Distance about 1 mile.
Mr. Mackenzie's CAPT. KELLY 80 yds Owner 1
Lt.-Col. Bayley and Mr. Campbell's DORA 70 yds. Mr. Barlow 2
Lt.-Col. Hunter's JACK HINTON 70 yds. Mr. McGee 3
Mr. Kelley's CARMEN 80 yds. Owner ... 4

PRESIDENTS CUP. (Division 2). Distance about 6 furlongs.
Lt-Col Hinter and Mr. Cox's CHEERY GIRL 10-5, Mr. Tomlinson 1
Lt-Col Tennant's HINDU KUSH 11-3, Mr. Hilliard ...H...N..... 2
Mr. Milmot's AFOMME 10-10, Mr. Delacey 3
Mr. Curries' BARMER 10-5, r. Hempson 4

AUTUMN POINT TO POINT. Distance about 2½ miles.
Mr. Porter's MR. PUNCH 9-12, Owner 1
Mr. Broole's GALUMPH 9, Mr. Smith 2
Mr. Martinspeter's DOODY 10-3, Mr. Marsh 3
Mr. Belt's THE GENERAL 10-3, Mr. Pollard 4

PRESIDENTS CUP.—(Div. I.) 6 furlongs.
Mr. Haine's FAIRS TALE 10-2 Owner ... 1
Mr. Lutyen's MARTINIE 9-12 Owner ... 2
Mr. Tomlinson's PENELOPE 10-2 Owner... 3
Mr. McGrigor's LASY DAPHNE 10-6 Mr. Leckie 4

GIANT PLATE.—(Div. II.) distance about 7 furlongs.
Mr. Meerza's MY FANY 9-4 Mr. H. Carleton 1
Mr. Tutwiter's SQUEERS 11-0 Mr. Ferguson 2
Mr. Evan's I SEE 10-11 Mr. Campbell ... 3
Mr. Ariff's SIDBURN 9-0 Mr. C. Carleton 4

JIU JITSU PLATE.—(Class I.) Distance about 1 mile.
Mr. Clifford's 3 STAR (60 yds.) Mr. Tomlinson 1
Mr. Vlasto's RED BOY (90 yds.) Owner... 2
Mr. Thomson's ORDEX (35 yds.) Mr. Smith 3
Lt.-Col. Hon. Thellusson's TRANTSNEN (25 yds.) Mr. Delacey 4

GIANT PLATE.—(Div. 1) Distance about 7 furlongs.
Mr. Brown's NORMA STOKER 10-8 Mr. Byers 1
Mr. Meerza's MAYMORN 9-13 Mr. Ferguson 2
Mrs. Ford's ADVISER 9-12 Mr. Hiles ... 3
Mrs. Owen's GAVRELLE 9-12 Mr. Sayer... 4

CRICKET CARNIVAL.

SOME INTERESTING FIXTURES.

Poona watched the Quadrangular Tournament this year but Bombay Cricketers still have a good round of Cricket fixtures with which to play out their cricket season. Even when it was decided to play this year's quadrangular contests at Poona, the proposal of holding a Carnival in the month of November had been put on a workable basis, thanks to the enthusiasm of the Red Cross Funds authorities. And certainly more interest attaches to the coming matches than to the quadrangular fixtures in Poona. The first one which commences on Monday 27th instant and will last three days will be a trial of strength between combined teams from the Hindus and Mahomedons on the one hand and the Europeans and Parsees on the other. An extra reinforcement both from the spectacular as well as the game point of view will be provided by the inclusion of the famous Yorkshire professional, Wilfred Rhodes, in the Hindu-Mahomedan team, the foil on the other side being Roy Kilner who accompanies Rhodes to India for the cold weather season. The teams on either side have been selected by a committee on which each side was equally represented. The combined Hindu-Mahomedan team reads as follows:

S. M. Joshi, Chandarana, Navle, P. Vithal, C. K. Naidu, Deodhar, Abdus Salam, Murad, Abdul Aziz Khan, Feroz Khan and W. Rhodes.

The Committee have selected P. Vithal to captain the team.

The combined European-Parsee side reads as follows:—

D. K. Kapadia, B. Kapadia, R. J. Jamshetji, B. Kalapesi, H. J. Vajifdar, A. L. Hosie, F. G. Travers, J. B. Higgins, Roy Kilner, J. H. Parsons, D. D. Driver.

ENGLAND VS. INDIA.

Starting on the 30th instant, All-India will play against a powerful selection representing All-England. The team selected to represent India could easily have been improved upon in that no attempt seems to have been made to draw in the best talent from all parts. As it is the All-India team has few chances against a side including Rhodes and Kilner who will probably bowl down practically unchanged. J. B. Higgins, the Worcestershire amateur, is also included in the team. The Indian team, which will be made up of five from the Hindus, three from the Parsees and an equal number from the Mahomedans, will be captained by Col. Mistry, while F. G. Travers will captain the All-England team. The match will certainly be the more interesting of the two fixtures. The All-India team reads:

Col. Mistry (Capt.), S. M. Joshi, M. H. Chandarana, Abdus Salam, Murad, Navle, P. Vithal, D. K. Kapadia, C. K. Naidu, H. J. Vajifdar, and Abdul Aziz Khan.

The All-England team will be selected from the following:—W. Rhodes, Roy Kilner, A. L. Hosie, F. G. Travers, J. H. Parsons, J. B. Higgins, W. H. Commings, G. C. Phillips, A. C. Greenfield, Nielson, H. R. Cox, H. C. Rubie, L. Lister-Kaye, J. P. King.

RAJKOT AND CEYLON TEAMS.

Two other teams will visit Bombay in the near future the immediate visitors being H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot eleven which will play a match with each of the Bombay Gymkhana starting on the 20th instant, the last being that against the Bombay Gymkhana on the 25th and 26th instant. The Rajkot team has distinguished itself in the past for its all round talent and it should render a good account of itself particularly at this juncture.

The Ceylon team will visit Bombay in the middle of December. It has already established for itself a reputation which makes further introduction unnecessary. The composition of the team will be changed slightly this time and those in the know suggest that they will not only play up to their past record but are sure to make a sounder show than they did on their previous visit, good as it was.

CRICKET

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Capetown.—In the first match of the South African tour the Western Province has scored 145 and the M. C. C. 91 for 5.

Adelaide.—South Australia have scored 442 (A. Richardson150 and V. Richadrson 118) and the M. C. C. are 7 for no wickets.

M C C AT ADELAIDE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Adelaide.—M. C. C. scored two hundred and five runs to-day. Wilkinson made sixty-four. The side followed on and made thirty-eight runs for loss of one wicket.

ENGLAND BEAT IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the amatuer Association football match, England beat Ireland by four goals to nil to-day at Preston.

BOXING

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Paris.—A corrected report states that the boxer "Battling" Siki is suspended for 9 months and is deprived of the title of French Champion.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Autumn Cup, to-day, resulted as follows:—

1. Selene. Betting nine to two against.
2. Poisoned Arrow. Betting five to one against.
3. Monarch. Betting ten to one against.

There were fourteen starters. Selene won by two lengths, and three lengths divided the second and the third.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11.

S S Gleneden, Graham, Calcutta.
S S Vita, Fitt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12.

S S Cooeyanna, Bell, Genoa.
S S Queriniba, Rowe, Colombo.
S S Koweit, Wheeler, Jeddah.
S S Kalomo, Readwin, Rangoon.
S S Egremont, Aisen, Calcutta.
S S Kura, Lee, Mahomerah.
S S Sultania, Henry, Bussen via Karachi.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Chyvuma for Hull etc.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita 1935 tons, Captain W A Fitt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gleneden:—The steamer Gleneden, 4788 tons, Captain T Graham, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Cooeyanna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Cooeyanna, 2496 tons, Captain F L Bell sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Koweit:—The S M Coy's steamer Koweit, 2393 tons, Captain H Wheeler, sailed yesterday from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kalomo:—The K N Coy's steamer Kalomo, 3209 tons, Captain E Readwin, sailed yesterday from harbour for Manchester via Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Egremont:—The Volkert Bros' steamer Egremont, 5256, tons, Captain J Aisen sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with come bottom cargo.

S S Kura:—The S W Coy's steamer Kura, 1521 tons, Captain F E Lee, sailed yesterday from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Sultania:—The P G S N Coy's steamer Sultania 2758 tons, Captain R M Henry, sailed yesterday from harbour for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo & passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday November 11, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers Tons.	Destinations.	Date Agents
1 Will Casino	3154	Madras	18-11 J. F. & Co.
2 Morea ..	5962	London	18-11 M M & Co.
3 Clan Mackenzie	4142	C Ports,	15-11 J F & Co
4 Malwa ..	5904	London	25-11 M M & Co
5 Taroba ..		Africa	15-11 M M & Co
8 Sicilia ..	4130	Shanghai	8-11 M M & Co
9 Alexia ..	3728	Hull	14-11
10 Colaba ..	3829	NF ..	M M & Co
11 Pundit ..		NF	NF T M & Co
12 Kandahar ..	4153	Karachi	16-11 J F & Co
14 Ullstad ..	2962	Dunkirk	16-11 T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Windelia ..	2698	L'pool	15-11 Graham & Co
3 Barpeta ..	1877	P. Sulz	16-11 M M & Co
12 & 13 Ahmedi	1331	P. gulf	20-11 S. Hassum.

PRINCES DOCK.

C & R City of Genoa ..	3965	NF	K N & Co
D & E Himalaya-maru	3187	Japann	11-11 O S Kair & Co.
G S Kkuld ..	6119	Colombo	12-11 F P Clompbels & Co.
K Kura ..	1521	Abadan	12-11 S. Wallace & Co.
N Garada ..	3218	N F	N F M M & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 11.

S S Morea for London:—42 cwts Sundries M Shangi & Co; 257 cwts sundries, V Visnuoo; 63 bags Indian cotton Rapors, T Jamnadas.

S S Morea for New York:—350 cwts cumin seed, S H Josni & Co; 160 cwts Coriander seed S Gadhand & Sons.

S S Malwa for London:—424 bags Hamp Tow Raega, F F Campbell & Co; 355 cwts Cassein, Coutts & Co; 105 cwts Indian chutney Framji Nawroji; 23 cwts Cassein flour, Thos Cook & Son

S S Malwa for Marseilles:—5000 cwts Cassein seed, Strans Co. Ltd.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—1 bale C and Y cotton and G. V A Save; 60 bags wool raw, S Sumamal; 23 bags wool raw, A Veerchand; 22 bags wool raw, D Kandumal; 60 bags wool raw, C Changanmal.

S S Vindelia for Port Said:—47 bags C and Y cotton Twist, A Gulmarai & Co; 3 bags C and Y cotton Twist, S A Mistri; 10 bags C and Y cotton Drill Stripped, A K Hobboria; 5 bags C and Y Drill Stripped, A K Hobboria.

AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

"MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE PREMATURE."

KHILAFAT INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The report of the C. D. Enquiry Committee appointed by the Central Committee and of which Maulana Abdul Majid, Molvi Abdur Qadir Messrs. Moazzam Ali, Tasaduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Nawab Isma'il Khan and Mr. Zahoor Ahmad were the members, has been published. The Committee has unanimously recommended that it would be premature to resort to mass civil disobedience but is prepared to empower the district khilafat committees to transgress or disobey laws interfering with the work of constructive programme. Regarding the question of the boycott of Councils Mr. Zahoor Ahmad is the only dissentient who favours seeking elections for the Councils.

The report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee appointed by the Central Khilafat Committee is just out under the signatures of Maulana Abdul Majid, Molvi Abdul Qadir, Messrs Moazzam Ali and Tasaduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Nawab Ismail Khan and Mr. Zahoor Ahmed. The commission recorded the evidance of 121 witnesses during its tour of 6,799 miles in 49 days.

The report is a document of 67 pages in Urdu. All the signatories are unanimous in their recommendations. Only with regard to the entry into the Councils Mr. Zahoor Ahmad records a note of dissent favouring such entry, and Maulana Abdul Majid while concurring with the majority gives a separate note embodying his religious opinion regarding Mr. Zahur's views.

The main recomcendations of the commission are as follows:—

PICKETING.

They recommend that the picketings of Foreign cloth and liquor shops be resorted to at once.

BOYCOTT OF COURTS.

The Commission uphold the boycott of Courts but places the following recommendations:—

(a) "In such criminal cases as are connected with politics and present day movements when launched by the Government with a view to crush the movement and persecute the national workers it is necessary that acting upon the principle of boycott of courts no one should be allowed to participate or enter into defence"

(b) "While adhering to the principle of the boycott of courts regarding defence of cases institution and defence of those civil and ravenue suits, which could not be compromised inspite of all efforts to settle them through the Panchayets or private mediation and which are liable to inflict great pecuniary losses, should not be censured."

The above recommendation according to the report is based on a highly religious testimony.

The report further recommends:—

(a) Organisation of National Service to facilitate lawyers to give up their legal practice.

(b) Consolidation of the Panchayats and framing uniform rules for their guidance by a Committee and Ulema to induce people to abide by the decisions of the Panchayets.

The boycott of schools is recommended to be maintained and efforts be made to organise the new and improve the old ones.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

Regarding the boycott of Councils the report says:—

"The item of the boycott of Councils in the non-co-operation programme has assumed considerable importance since some time past. The attitude of the moderates and the loyalists towards the recent policy of repression, the successful attempts of the Government for the infringement of rights and the use of all illegal methods in the name of law and order and so-called constitution have perturbed certain individuals in some parts of the country and gradual reaction from their original design is apparent. The Maharastra party for example, has openly declared it. But so far as the Mussalmans are concerned they seem to persist on boycott and as to working of the Councils the evidence is practically nil. The major portion of the reasoning of those favouring boycott is:—

(1) "The most important objection against the entry into Councils is the Fatwa, which is taken to be quite sufficient for the rejection of any argument to the contrary.

(2) "The second reason is the power of veto which is being obdurately used inspite of the fact that the present Councils are trying their best to co-operate with the Government. With the increase of strength and freedom of opinion in the Councils the power will be more frequently brought into action. Thus it is evident that those Councils will become an instrument for waste of time and a house of meaningless discussions.

(3) "The entry into councils will be a serious blow to non-co-operation movement and it is evident that all the reasons and arguments which are put forward in support of the Councils could be more or less brought forward in the case of other items of the non-co-operation programme as well.

(4) "The public will consider it to be the abondonment of the non-co-operation programme which is liable to lead to bad results.

(5) Effective obstruction cannot possibly be created and hence this entry into Council will be useless.

(6) "In view of the present circumstances the Oath of Allegiance is also considered to be a hindrance to the entry into the Councils.

The arguments of the anti-boycott party are the following:—(1) "Obstruction can be effectively put up and all powers of the Government except those of veto and ordinance can be taken away. And the frequent use of these two weapons by them will be a great help to our political propaganda and the country would thus be prepared for a definite political action. This is the best way to defeat the present system of Government. (2) "The Beauracracy has a strong weapon in the form of constitution and the Government will be forced to go against the constitution itself if she resorts to those oppressions that are to-day being perpetrated in the name of constitution, thus the truth about the present system and the intentions of the rulers will come to light in and outside India and no ground shall be left for any delusion. (3) The general opinion of the country will be plainly and clearly made known to the whole world. (4) At least this would put an end to the measures o repression through the Council. (5) There will be no way left for the minority. (6) Participation in electioneering campaign will be a most effective means of propaganda.

"This is the opinion of those who favour responsive co-operation. But the Mohamedans for the time being are not prepared to co-operate in any way whatsoever. A second scheme has, also, been brought forward to the effect that the elections be contested and on being elected the Government be urged to accede to the Triple Demands. In case of refusal the elected members should abstain for attending the Councils thus necessitating re-election which should be similarly continued to be contested through out. Thus the present system will be paralysed and it will be propaganda in itself. Besides this the "undesirable" Indians shall be kept out of the Councils. For the success of this scheme it is of absolute importance that non-co-operators be returned to the Councils in an over-whelming majority. As far as evidence goes there is sufficient reason to believe in the success of this scheme in many provinces.

Without discussing the merits and demerits of the proposals of these three schools of thought we have come to the conclusion that as far as the question of boycott is concerned, it has, fortunately been made clear by Mr. Lloyd George in his recent speech. There is no ground for doubt now. The issue so far was ambiguous but has now been made clear by this speech. At present any action which deviates us from our present programme is likely to create dissensions and divide our united strength. Our opinion is that this Council controversy is premature. So long as our leaders and best workers of the country are in jail, it is derogatory to our sense of respect and honour even to discuss such things. Even from practical point of view construction or distruction of a political system requires that the spirit of self-sacrifice and power of action be first infused among the people. Therefore, our whole strength should be concentrated towards the achievements of this end. It will be dangerous to divert public attention to other channels. There is ample time in future to discuss the propriety of contesting elections and we strongly suggest that the question be postponed for the present otherwise evil results are likely to ensue.

Mr. Zahoor Ahmad is in favour of contesting elections and has appended a separate note.

NON-VIOLENCE.

The commissioners are of opinion that the country has bravely withstood official repressions without any idea of retaliation. But in view of the fact that the Government on the one side is bent upon resorting to violence and highhandedness that Indian women and the masses on the other hand consider that no right of self-defence in any form is permitted in any case whatsoever. Therefore the commissioners deem it their duty to defne the principle of non-violence and recommend that:—"Non-violence is obligatory in all cases in which one is apt to be put to hardships and troubles for his services for the Khilafat when discharging his own duties or in any action taken against him on account of his connections with the movement but in cases which are quite distinct from the above duties and incidents. every individual has a natural and necessary right of self-denfence and self-preservation".

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Before discussing Civil Disobedience it is necessary to state that no Mussalman is bound to obey any law which is either opposed to or clashes with the commandments of God or the precepts of Holy Prophet.

"The evidence adduced before us in this behalf discloses the general situation of the country to the effect that the strongest possible measures of repression have been brought into action all over the country by Government officers. Taking this into consideration, a major portion of the country favours early adoption of individual Civil Disobedience. Since the word Civil Disobedience has been misunderstood, it has been misconstrued and misapplied.

"Of the orders and laws under which arrests and imprisonments are being made now-a-days. Some are such as have in no way even with greatest stretch, any bearing whatsoever upon our present efforts and activities. Some are of a nature which we as non-violent non-cooperators are in canabe of violating, and our being charged under these is a direct slander. Every person who has the slightest knowledge of law can testify to the misapplication of Secs. 144 and 107 C. P. C. Converting a fellow-being to one's own political ideas by preachings and admonitions cannot legally be termed coercion, nor can mere propaganda be classed as ogence for breach of peace

"Section 124A has been given such a wide scope that no person can escape its clutches even if he utters a single word against the present Government. Section 153A has been wantonly brought into use in contravention of its real significance. Mutual differences are misrepresented and non-co-operators are being convicted under false charges whereas after our clear statements and unambignous declarations it must have been known to Government as to how groundless such charges were and how much opposed were they to our principles and actions. The right of association is a legal and very important natural right of individuals but even this has been decided to be taken away from us under Sec. 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act. Similar is the case with the Police and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Acts consequently the current misapplication and misuse of Law leave no room for their being tolerated and obeyed by any person and of course their non-compliance could not be termed as Civil Disobedience.

"After considering all these matters we are of opinion that:—

(1) Under the present circumstances it would be premature to resort to mass Civil Disobedience.

(2) Every order which comes in the way of constructive programme deserves to be disobeyed and every individual has a right to disobey such order and where such order is enforced against a district or a part of it, the District Khilafat Committee be authorised to transgress and disobey that order.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The importance of the step requires that before its adoption a committee of experts and economists be appointed to report its findings to the Central Khilafat Committee.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

(1) To promote and strengthen friendship with Islamic countries by means of papers, pamphlets and deputations to Islamic countries and (2) to conduct propaganda by means of papers, pamphlets in Europe and America and on special occasions when absolutely necessary to send deputations.

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR..

Central Khilafat Committee should not undertake in its hands the Organisation of Labour and as Khilafat Fund not being ample cannot be applied to this work but attention of labourers must be drawn to the political and religious aspects of the Khilafat question.

As regards the re-organisation of work in the Bombay Presidency, which in the absence of a separate Provincial organisation, is much neglected the commission recommends the creation of three District Provincial Committees viz (1) for Gujrat with headquarters at Surat (2) for Maharashtra with headquarters at Poona and (3) for Karnatic with headquarters at Belgaum. Khandesh to be attached to the Berar Provincial Committee.

KIPLING SCORES.

LONDON. Nov. 12.

Rudyard Kipling (245 votes) has been elected Rector of Saint Andrews University defeating the ex-Speaker, Viscount Ullswater (formerly known as Mr. Lowther) who polled 131 votes.

EX-PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON. Nov. 12.

Washington.—Ex-President Wilson made his first reappearance yesterday. since his illness when in a speech he asserted that the Senate group which had prevented the ratification of the Versailles treaty did not represent the United States. because the United States was advancing and they were slipping back. He said. "where their slipping will end God alone can determine".

EARTH QUAKE IN CHILE.

200 KILLED AND 400 INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Sanitago (Chile).—According to the latest reports 200 have been killed and 400 injured in an earth-quake which affected Coquimbo and Serena and Copiapo. A tidal wave flooded three hundred yards of shore at Coquimbo, Caldera and Antofagasta. Details are scarce owing to the interruption of communications. The damage is estimated at five million pesos at Coquimbo where 500 houses have been destroyed. The violence of the shocks and the approximate locality were recorded at the Florence observatory in Italy.

AHMEDABAD STRIKE.

WORKMEN RESUME WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

The workmen in the local mills who had been on strike for the last two days have today resumed work expressing regret for the injury done by them to person and property and have appointed two men on their behalf to carry on negotiations with millowners. Miss Ansuya has not yet withdrawn her resignation of Presidentship of the Spinners Union although she was pressed to do so by the labourers.

PT. NEHRU AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

Pandit Motilal Nehru addressed last evening a largely attended public meeting urging the capture of legislatures with a view to wreck them.

CHARM AGAINST DRUNKENNESS.

WORD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

Sunday, the 12th November, being fixed as World's Temperance Sunday, Rev. Ralph Holme of the Baptist Church, Colaba, preached the following sermon on "A charm against drunkenness" before a thick congregation. Many ladies and gentlemen, including some army men had donned the badge of Good Templars indicating their fellowship in the world-wide movement.

Rev. Ralph Holme said:—

Amongst the ancients precious stones were prized for their supposed use, as well as for their beauty. They imagined that God had set in these beautiful stones, certain efficacious properties. Every precious stone was reckoned to be a charm either to prevent an ill, or to secure a boon. Thus the garnet was thought to secure constancy, the agate length of days, the sardonyx a happy home, the opal brought hope, the sapphire drove away enchantments, the ruby warded off poison, the chrysolite prevented melancholy, the topaz guarded against bad dreams, the emrald was a protection against false friends, and the amethyst was a charm against drunkenness. This name amethyst is derived from a Greek word which signifies unintoxicated. Because of its fame as a charm, this stone was worn by persons much addicted to drinking.

THE NEED OF A CHARM.

Many a good looking, well-dressed, and well behaved person; has a thirst, that is like a burning fire within. The least whiff of intoxicating drink, is likely to cause that inward fire to blaze out of him. Now such a person was not always like that for there was a time when the very taste was nauseous to the unspoilt palate. He took the fluid partly for the delights of companionship, and partly through the force of social custom. This stimulant gave to him an intensified life, for it quickens, although it afterwards deadens the powers. Men drink and wit begins to flow, women drink and become vivacious. Drink influences the imagination, loosens the tongue, and makes the lame speaker eloquent. Burns knew only too much about this, as is seen in these words of his "Leeze me on drink, it gives us mair

Than either school or college;
It kindles wit, it wakens lair,
It pangs us for our knowledge.

This exhileration is the ensnaring lure of drink. We don't deny that there is pleasure in drinking, but we affirm what cannot be denied either, that there is danger also. It is a pleasure that is obtained often at ruinous cost. The drinker sips and jokes, whilst all the time he goes to the drunkards' degradation and doom. The character and the faculties are being demoralised. Amongst the creating plants there is the vegetable whisky shop, since it captures its victims by intoxication. The entire plant is shaped after the manner of a house; the entrance projecting a little over the rim. Half-way round the brim of the cavity, there are an immense number of honey glands, which the influence of the sun brings into active operation. This sweet acts as a lure to the passing insects, and they are pretty sure to alight on the outside of the rim, and tap the nectar. They however, remain there but a short time, as there is something more enticing inside the cavity, in the shape of an intoxicating liquid which is distilled by the plant. The way down is straight as the entrance is paved with many fine hairs, all pointing to the bottom. When the fly has had its first sip, it does not stop, but indulges, untill it anects adversely. When it does try to come up it staggers and as the points of the hairs are now against it, it becomes entangled. The fly now is in a pitiable plight, and attempts to use its wings. It finally becomes immersed in the liquid, and dies drunk. One of the most deadly evils of alchohol is that whilst it kills; it does it in such a way, as to make one think, that it is doing us good rather than harm. When the physicians told Theotimus, that unless he abstained from drunkenness, he would lose his sight; his heart was so wedded to his sin, that he answered: "Then farefell sweet life". Surely when drink can allure and hold captive like that, there is full need to warn. Think of some of those who have "gone under", whose names have shone in the world of thought. The great brain of Addison reeled because of strong drink. That statesman, orator, and dramatist Sheridan; died a miserable death in a garret because of it. Coleridge was not proof against it. Charles Lamb has told his story with severe fidelity. Both Burns and Byron are a warning to us all, against the use of this thing, which has such a power to draw men

"Down from the heights of manhood,
To the depths of disgrace and sin;
Down to a worthless being.
From the hope of what might have been.'

THE CHARMS AGAINST DRUNKENNESS ADOPTED.

In Shakespeare's Henry VIII the suggestion is given. "Ask God for temperance.' It is clear that he felt that men needed some help, to free them from this evil. Look at some of the charms (1) Moderation.

This is no effective charm against drunkenness. To thousands, it is an inclined plane smooth indeed, but as slippery as ice; on which men have slidden down to the precipice of intemperance into the fearful depths below. If drunkenness is the Devils bridle by which he guides man to destruction, moderation is the bit. The drunkard needs to get rid of both bit and bridle, and the man who wants security from ever becoming enslaved. had better have nothing to do with the bit. As long as a man drinks systematically, even although he be a believer in Jesus; there is a danger of the habit mastering him, and subjecting everything good in him—intellectually, morally, and spiritually. A christian speaks foolisaly, when he says that he can be a moderate drinker, without danger; for the grace of God will keep me. Are we more godly than Noah the preacher of righteousness, who disgraced himself by being mastered by drink? Every man who has been in the ministery for a number of years, can recall instances where moderate drinking christians, have become drunkards. Jesus will keep those, who forsake the cup of peril; and submit to His contdol. Endeavour to follow him.

THE PLEDGE.

To have pledged your word is certainly a safeguard, and acts as a very good charm against drunkenness. One feels able to withdraw from a simple resolution, but you feel bound by a most solemn obligation if you have put your hand to a promise. Your word is your bond, and in the moment of temptation, your desire to be a man of your written vow, will help you to say no. No answer one can give as a reason for not drinking; is so good as the one that he has signed the pledge. They may think him a fool, but they cannot rightly say, that he has not given a sufficient reason. If they are men let alone gentlemen, they dare not ask him to break his vow.

So this pledge becomes a charm against drunkenness, for it is a clear intelligible reason, which amongst true gentlemen silences controversy, and settles the matter. Yet many through their own longing for drink break their pledge. Luther said "I am more afraid of my heart, than of the Pope, and all his cardinals. I have within me the great pope self."

We have to fear ourselves, far more than anyone else. Sorrow, joy, or craving; may cause a man to break his pledge. In order that the pledged abstainer may be safer still, he is asked to take a further pledge.

THE DOUBLE PLEDGE.

The best charm known against drunkenness, is the pledge that binds a man to abstain from drink and promises the heart to Jesus Christ. Safety can only be secured when both go together. The abstinence pledge, is the negative side-ceasing to do evil." The pledge to Christ is the positive side. "Learn to do well"

"By their own deeds man go upward,
by their own deeds downward all.
Like the diggers of a well-
like the builders of a wall."

A man wants to be busy with other things if he is to resist the lure of drink. If we pledge our hearts to Christ, and our lives to His service the enthronement of Christ will work a wonderful change. When in Queen Elizabeth's reign a law was passed compelling all people to attend church, the Papists sent to inform the Pope. The Pope replied, "Tell the Cathalics in England to give me their hearts, and the Queen may take the rest. "He felt that if the people gave him the love of their hearts; then their conduct would be dictated by that love to him, and he was right. It is useless to keep changing the hands of a watch, if the heart of it does not work. The hands will be soon wrong again. So the heart needs to be put right, if our hands, feet, and conduct are to go right. A little girl on being asked if she thought she had a new heart replied that she hoped so. When asked what made her hope so, she said "Because I love the things I used to hate, and hate what I used to love "if the heart is under right control then the conduct will be right too. In the book "down Water Street" there is story after story, of how hopeless drunkards, were freed of their craving; by yielding their hearts to Christ. They signed the pledge and tried to keep free, but again and again fell. But when they gave their hearts to Jesus, they were charmed by a new object, and the lure of the intoxicating cup passed. Jesus wants to win our love for love is the commanding affection of our being. Mind and heart—all will go the way love goes. If Christ can only attract our love, we shall by one act of committal yield ourselves freely, to be seized by the incoming power of the Sun God, who can "Save to the uttermost, them that come unto God by Him." "He came that we might be forgiven, He died to make us good." Jesus left His home in glory to atone for our sins out of pure love. Love begets love. Are we not going to return His wonderful love? He would charm us to receive Him, so that He might become our charm against this and all other evils.

"Which shall it be? Two paths lie there
The right upward; to the left, where?
The sot's bent back, or the saint's bent
Which shall it be lads? Which shall it be."

FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

TO-DAY'S ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Everton 2. Villa 3, Oldham nil. Cardiff 1, Birmingham 1. Blackburn nil, Huddersfield nil. Stoke Bolton nil. Nottingham 1, Burnley nil. Chelsea nil Preston 1. Liverpool nil, Tottenham nil. Manchester City 1. West Bromwich 1. Sheffield 4, Middlesborough 1. Sunderland 2, Newcastle nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Branseley nil, Fulham 1 Blackpool 1, Notts County 1. Bradford City nil, Southampton nil Bury 2. Portvale nil. Clapton 1, Manchester United 1. Coventry 2, Rotherham 1. Crystal Palace 2, Wednesday nil. Derby 1, South Shields nil. Hull 1, Leicester 3. West Ham nil, Leeds nil. Wolverhampton 3, Stockport 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

Ashington nil, Stalybridge 3. Chesterfield 3, Accrington 1. Crewe 3, Grimsby nil Darlington 4, Wrexham 1. Durham nil, Bradford nil. Halifax nil, Wigan 1. Nelson 2, Barrow 1. Rockdale 4, Harllepools nil. Southport 3, Lincoln nil. Walsall 2, Tranmere 1.

SOUTH.

Bristol Rovers nil, Plymouth 1. Charlton nil, Millwall 2. Luton 1, Newport nil. Merthyr 1, Brentford nil. Northampton 5, Southend 2. Norwich 6, Exeter nil. Portsmouth 1, Bristol City 2. Queens Park Rangers 4, Aberdare 1. Reading 1, Watford nil. Swansea nil, Brighton and Hove nil. Swindon nil, Gillingham 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen nil, Hearts 1; Albion 1, Motherwell 1. Alcoa nil, Clyde nil. Celtic 1, Ayr 4. Hamilton nil, Rangers 3. Hubernians 3, Dundee 3. Kilmarnock nil, Airdrieonians 1. Patrick nil, Morton 1. Raith 1, Third Lanark nil. Saint Mirren 2, Falkeirk 2.

PAREL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

Parel Co-operative Conference was held on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar. a full report of which will appear our next issue.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on "What do we mean by Home Rule", at the Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

Public lecture at 4-30 p.m. by Prof. Geddes on Sociology and Civics in recent progress.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 25
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 [illegible]

Domestic Occurrence.

DADACHANJI:—Bai Awabai, wife of Mancherji Hormasji Dadachanji, eldest daughter of the late Edalji Kharshedji Dadachanji, and sister of Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji died last night. Funeral ceremony commencing 8 a.m. (B. T.) at Khetwadi, Agiari Mohollo, Dr. Dadachanji's House.

THE PYDHONI KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the Pydhoni Khilafat Committee will be held on Tuesday the 14th instant in the Chotani House, Khadak, at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.)

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the managing committee of the Byculla Congress Committee will meet to-day at 7 p.m. at Messrs. Foster & Co., near the Parsee Statue, Byculla.

DEATH DUE TO RUPTURE OF SPLEEN.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Friday touching the death of Amidanbai (40) who was found lying dead in a chawl at Foras Road on the 1st instant, the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

The Jury returned verdict of death from rupture of spleen but there was no evidence to show how it was caused.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Managing Council of the suburban District Conference Reception Committee has decided to hold an exhibition during the Conference days for about a week. The erection of stalls is taken in hand. Those who are desirous of opening stalls should apply to the Secretary, at the earliest opportunity as there are only a few stalls to be let. The rent is fixed at 1½ per cent. on sales. Only articles made in India will be allowed to be exhibited.

A CASE OF ELECTROCUTION.

A tragic fatality apparently caused by electric shock occurred on Thursday evening at Andhra Valley Electric Supply Co's Workshop at Tulsi Pipe Road. It appeared that Vijya Raghavan, a Hindu (25), was employed at the Andhra Valley Electric Supply Co. as an electrician. A portion of the machinery under test was screened off and it was absolutely necessary for any one entering the screened portion to turn off the current. It is surmised that Vijya went inside without turning off the current and while coming into contact with a live wire was electrocutioned.

MOTOR LORRY FATALITY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Ramachandra Govind (10) a school boy, who was knocked down and run over by a motor lorry belonging to the Western India Transport Co. and driven by Putlaji Rama.

The evidence showed that the deceased was going along Delise Road along with other school boys when while crossing the road he was knocked down by the lorry.

A verdict of death from the deceased having been knocked down and run over by a motor lorry driven by Putlaji without due caution was recorded.

COTTON BALES ON FIRE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 5 LAKHS.

A fire of grave intensity involving a loss to the tune of Rs. 5,00,000 broke out on Sunday afternoon at Colaba in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. It appears that about 5,000 bales were piled in the godown with a stack of 50 each. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon some residents raised an alarm seeing volumes of smoke coming out of the godown. Fire brigades were promptly communicated with and immediately several fire engines of the city repaired to the scene and brought their hoses into play against the destructive fire which had already taken a serious turn by that time. It was brought into control by 5 o'clock in the evening. About 2,000 bales have been burnt or damaged causing the loss to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000. The cause of fire is not yet known.

INCREASE OF RAILWAY FARE.

PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Indian Passenger's & Traffice Relief Association at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to protest against increase Railway fares, tomorrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside. Hon. Mr. Laloobhai Shamaldas and Messrs. J. R. Tairsey. Bharucha, Nensey, L. G. Khare, Mavji Govindji, Nariman, Malvia, L. Roy Samnat, and Motiwala and others will speak on the occasion.

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No morning Sun lasts a whole day"

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¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks, India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

210 Burglar Resisting Safes recently supplied to Government to replace other makers' Safes that had been burgled.

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DR. BESANT'S PUBLIC LECTURE
ON
"WHAT DO WE MEAN BY HOME RULE?"
AT
THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE, FORT,
To-day at 6-30 P. M. (S.T.)
Mr. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS, M.L.A.
to preside.
All are invited to attend.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

S. N. CHARI—Please write to the Director of Information.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 13, 1922.

WESTERN CRITICS OF MAHATMA

Ever since Mahatma Gandhi became known all the world over as the preacher of a universal gospel, the gospel of non-violence, many a Western critic has been busy searching his heart. He has been trying to find out whether in a world, which to him for all practical purposes is the European world, now so rent by factions and still suffering from the aftermath of the recent conflagration of war, this old Evangel in a new form, this Evangel which Jesus Christ practised and preached, which Tolstoy preached but found difficult to enforce in practice, and which in its new form Mahatma Gandhi wishes the whole world to adopt, will become the only means for the world of demolishing racial animosities and make it live the ideal of peace and tolerance.

However, when it comes to the question of the political superiority of Western races over Eastern, we find the Western critics becoming curiously narrow-minded, pragmatic and almost bigoted. Mahatma Gandhi, according to them, would have remained a great man if he had contented himself with his work of the social amelioration of his countrymen. They would not have even minded his efforts in making all Asia realize her cultural unity. They would have received him in Europe as an amiable apostle of peace and goodwill to men, while European statesmen, with peace on their lips, matured, in their minds schemes of naval, military and economic expansion. It is Mahatma Gandhi's sudden incursion into Indian politics, the rapidity with which, in Judge Broomfield's phrase, "millions of his countrymen have come to worship him", the ferment which he has created in Indian thought, the original and effective methods that he wishes his countrymen to pursue in making a foreign system of Government impossible—which make the Western critic of Eastern hopes and aspiration so uncharitable and prejudiced. There is not a journal in England and for that matter even on the Continent, dominated by the landed gentry and by big finance, which does not warn the British Government in India against the pernicious influence of Mahatma Gandhi. They read into his activities and his policies an attempt, and a successful attempt, at exposing the hollowness of the prestige of the white races. As these races collectively do not even grow enough food for their very existence and as the material comfort, which their ordinary life exacts, has reached such a high standard that amongst them the poor must always go to the wall to satisfy the rich, they have developed a highly mechanical civilization, and engines of destruction upon which they base their political power in Eastern countries. They resent the ridicule of their civilization and the want of faith in its efficacy and feel jubliant now that Mahatma Gandhi has been made compulsorily inactive. Thus the "Round Table," a journal, which is the pontifical organ of the general trend of ideas of the ruling race in the British Empire, in its latest issue warns its readers against the dangers of the Non-co-operation movement, although Mahatma Gandhi may be in jail. It consoles itself, however, with the thought that the Indian is not a politically-minded person, and it has hopes that British rule, with a sop of reform thrown to the Indian now and then, will continue in India in its present manner.

It is remarkable how the Christian nations of the West, which have shown themselves, whether in peace or war, so un-Christian in their conduct, have failed to grasp the spirit underlying the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. It is only in America where the class war, the conflict between the manipulators of money and of other people's toil, and the people who have to toil for their very existence, the proletariat, is assuming an acerbity and a rigour which will soon become the despair of American statesmen, that the Gandhi ideal has been welcomed. In American churches, where the wage-earning classes are accustomed to gather for spiritual comfort, the Gandhi ideal has been preached and has been accepted with reverence and acclamation. This is a sign of the times. "What the world wants is the coalescence in one person of both the law and the gospel", said one American preacher, "the incarnation in one man of the sense of right, outrageously violated and the strong persuasive power which can at once convince the people of their sins and show them the glories of a holy and loving universal life". That man, he said, was Gandhi. The Western critics of Eastern hopes and ideals give us, indeed, occasion for encouragement and thought.

"WILD GOOSE CHASE."

"Ask and you will be given; pray and you will be forgiven" seems to be the guiding principle of Mrs. Besant's recent activities in connection with the proposed Delhi Conference. The Conference is expected to prepare a scheme—have we not had a plethora of them these thirty-six years?—the implicit adherence to which is promised to bring the advent of full-blown Swaraj for the Indian nation. In the following manner Mrs. Besant is reported to have summarised at Poona the *modus operandi* of her singular scheme:

"The idea is to have a Conference to prepare a rough outline of the future constitution of India, and to fight the next legislative elections on those lines. The Conference will be open to all those who are in favour of parliamentary action and the continuance of India as a member of the British Commonwealth. The door shall also be left open to non-co-operators to walk in. Electorates, properly educated on the subject of India's future constitution, will return men pledged to Indian Home Rule, and the next step will be a convention to draw up a constitutional Bill for submission to the Legislature."

Mrs. Besant confidently asserts that the Bill, thus brought before the Houses of Legislature, must pass; and, with the Bill in their pocket, an "influential representative Indian deputation" will visit England to press for its acceptance by Parliament. Leaving aside the question whether Mrs. Besant will succeed in collecting members to form a really "influential *representative* Indian deputation", which is impossible because the Non-co-operators who represent the overwhelming bulk of the people of India will have nothing to do with it,—the scheme seems to us to be a chimerical one. The preparation of a scheme like the one Mrs. Besant proposes can be undertaken by the country only when it has already won freedom. Mrs. Besant starts with a scheme to win freedom. Excellent schemes may be prepared but what chances do they stand of being favourably considered, much less accepted? If the expedient of mendicancy had met with the slightest success, India would never have been driven to launch the movement of Non-co-operation. How futile have the attempts of Indian leaders to plead before the English public for a recognition of their elementary rights proved no student of the history of the Indian National Congress for the last thirty-six years requires to be told. And here is an almost full loaf of Swaraj expected to be given only for the asking! If Swaraj is to be had by submitting a monster petition to Parliament, it would not be difficult to rise one. But India has resolved not to beg at the doors of Parliament. The Non-co-operation movement aims at enabling the whole nation to exert such a pressure as to force the hands of the Government to yield to popular demands. Mrs. Besant would be betttr advised to concentrate her wonderful energies and resourcefulness on the constructive programme that is laid down by the Congress, to which she can have no conscientious objections.

However, it could not have been an encouragement to Mrs. Besant that those, whom she expected to welcome her proposal, should receive it with scant courtesy. The erst-while ministerial organ of Bengal, "The Bengalee", is one of its bitter opponents and caustically remarks: "We hope and trust Mrs. Besant's wild goose chase of a Conference and Convention trying to find India's mind will not receive any enthusiastic support from any school of political thought in this country" "The Englishman", representing one extreme wing of political thought as the Non-co-operators are said to stand for the other, brands it as "another attempt to put herself into the limelight." Dr. Paranjpye, who presided over the Poona meeting where Mrs. Besant delivered her speech, almost summarily brushed aside the proposal saying that "Home Rule without a capacity for self-defence would be difficult to retain" as the items of army and navy in Mrs. Besant's Swaraj scheme remain reserved subjects.

THE FIGHT FOR TEMPERANCE.

Yesterday was observed as Temperance Sunday at the Baptist Church, Colaba, and by other Free Church congregations of Bombay, and we are enabled by the courtesy of the Baptist pastor to publish elsewhere the sermon which he preached on the occasion. It is an appeal to the individual conscience definitely Christian in tone, as is natural; though we could have wished the preacher had enlarged his outlook of the moment to embrace humanity at large and had made his appeal in the name of the One God and Father of us all. For everywhere, and here in India more especially, the cry for total prohibition of strong drink grows daily more insistent. The war against drink—the same which the Christian abstainers are waging—has been espoused by the whole Indian nation under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership; and it must not be forgotten that a considerable minority of the people of India are total abstainers by religion, being followers obedient to the precepts of the Holy Coran. The Holy Bible so far as we know, contains no words either in the Old or New Testament which can be taken as prohibiting strong drink, while it contains many passages which can be construed as licensing its use, if not in praise of it. The story of the miracle of Cana in Galilee, where Jesus (on whom be peace) is said to have turned water into wine, is used by the opponents of prohibition in Christendom to show that total abstinence is not Christian; and the words of St. Paul "Take a little wine for thy stomach's sake" have been accepted by the "moderate drinker" as his sanction. Though we see nothing in all this that should deter the earnest Christian from advocating prohibition, we think that opposition ought logically to be based, in his case, rather on the experience of human need than on the Bible teaching. There is nothing in the Bible on the subject like these words of the Coran: *"They will ask thee (Muhammad) concerning intoxicants and games of chance. Say in both of them there is great sin and also usefulness to men. But the sin of them is greater than their usefulness."* We cannot expect people of another faith to recognise divine authority in the Coran, but we should expect some tribute to be paid by advocates of prohibition to the first great legislator to proscribe strong drink, the wisdom of the prohibition being now admitted by the earnest thinking portion of mankind, in Christendom as elsewhere. And in India it seems strange to us that any speech on temperance can be delivered without reference to Mahatma Gandhi and his movement. Our best wishes are with those who fight against this crying evil, in whatever way; and we would break down, if we could, all needless barriers to comradeship among fighters who are in fact united by a righteous ardour for the service of mankind which is God's service.

Notes of the Day

A Friend of India.

Lord Meston's statement that Mr. Montagu "had won the affections of the Indian people to an extent probably unequalled by any other English statesman" contains a substratum of truth. The Indian people, of course, cannot forget his attitude about the Punjab, and his support of the campaign of repression, and they have found his "Reforms" to be unsatisfactory and unacceptable. But they have never failed to recognise that Mr. Montagu's failures have been due more to the strength of reactionary forces both in India and England than to his own weakness and that he has always genuinely sought to serve India according to his lights. His virtual dismissal by Mr. Lloyd George because he dared to authorise publication of Lord Reading's cable about the revision of the Treaty of Sevres endeared him to the people of India more than ever before. But Mr. Montagu would have served the cause of India more effectively if he had resigned much earlier than he did instead of sticking to his post at the price of subordinating his generous impulses to the counsels of reaction and vested interests.

Unedifying.

The controversy between Mr. Churchill and Lord Curzon regarding the publication of the notorious S. O. S. to the Dominions is hardly edifying. That the author of this astounding document was Mr. Churchill and that Lord Curzon had not seen it before publication is now clear beyond doubt. But Lord Curzon has no effective answer to Mr. Churchill's categorical statement that he "attended and agreed to all the decisions of the Cabinet meeting at which it was decided to appeal to the Dominions." And the fact that Lord Curzon did not resign after the publication of this document shows his tacit acceptance of it. But, then, we must not forget that the Tory Party had not yet openly revolted, nor was the prospect of Mr. Bonar Law's "Government of the stupid for the stupid by the stupid" so certain. With Lord Curzon, as with many Cabinet Ministers, facts alter the situation.

International Communication and the Rate of Exchange.

An intimate side-light on the difficulties besetting learned life in Germany owing to the collapse of the mark is thrown by a letter which we received by the last mail. A friend in England wished a friend in Germany—a very distinguished professor at a well-known university—to send to us a copy of a brochure which he (the professor) has published on a certain Oriental subject in which all three of us take a particular and lively interest. Knowing that the German professor's means would not allow him to bear the cost of postage of the little book to India, the Englishman sent him the sum of five hundred marks for postage. The German, having sent the book (which duly reached us with another brochure), wrote to thank our English friend for the money and to give account of its expenditure. As the postage of his own brochure had not exhausted the five hundred marks he had added another brochure in German written by a Turkish friend on the same subject, which brought the parcel up to the required amount. We leave it to our readers to compute the value of five hundred marks in English money at the rate of exchange which prevailed three weeks ago.

The Lloyd George Problem.

Europe is to-day dominated by the Lloyd George problem, as it was dominated by the Bismarck problem in 1876. So says the "Temps", and it is not alone in comparing Lloyd George with the Chancellor of Blood of Iron. "Not since Bismarck has any statesman of the first rank made so secret and so unscrupulous a use of the Press as our present Prime Minister", writes "a Truthful Tory" in "Truth" of mail week. But there the analogy ends. We must go further back to seek a parallel to the Welsh Wizard in the sinister figure of Metternich who dominated the stage of European politics after the Congress of Vienna. Every subject-nation, struggling for freedom, felt the weight of his heavy hand. "From the charnel house of the Cabinet of Vienna a pestilential wind sweeps over us, benumbing our senses and paralysing our national spirits", spoke Kossuth, the leader of Hungarian Revolt, and much the same have the nationalists of Egypt and India said of Lloyd George's Cabinet which was Lloyd George himself. But this is no count in the indictment against the ex-Premier so far as the British electorate is concerned. His antics in the Near East, the unabashed effrontery with which he claims credit for the temporary lull in the Turkish situation which he had done all in his power to bungle, his vituperative abuse of the Turk while peace is not yet within sight—these are some of the charges "a Truthful Tory" levels against him. In domestic politics he touched nothing that he did not fail to muddle. Still, he retains a certain hold over the minds of those who cannot think, such is the power of advertisement. Who has not seen him on the screen, all smiles, but how many have inwardly commented "a man may smile and smile and still be a villain"? His pose of injured innocence, however, and the unctuous humbug about his readiness to be relieved from the labour of office may still be his undoing; for no man can deceive all people for all time.

Propaganda.

The "Indian Social Reformer" severely criticises Mr. Rushbrook Williams' publication, "India in 1921-22" in which, the journal remarks, "a grain of fact is embellished by half a grain of fancy" Mr. Williams' book is prepared for presentation to Parliament by the Secretary of State in order to exhibit "the moral and material progress of India." How far the book, which is a jumble of truths, half-truths and misrepresentations, serves the purpose for which it is intended will become clear from the following comments of our contemporary:—

"Mr. Rushbrook Williams' is not a "statement" nor even a "report" but a review of India in 1921-22 in the interests of the Government of which he is a subordinate. We regard the devolution of this important duty, which the Statute lays upon the Secretary of State in Council, upon a irresponsible minor official in this country, as a flagrant violation of the intention of Parliament. No Secretary of State would have put his name to speculations of the kind scattered throughout this Report. If it is desired that the Statement should be in narrative form, and have a background, an independent writer of position should be specially requisitioned for the work."

How Not To Do It.

Referring to East Africa Mr. Williams states that, owing to the representations of the Government of India, "certain interim measures beneficial to the Indian community have been introduced." The nature of the "beneficial measures" Mr. Williams does not think it worth while to reveal to his readers though the following incident quoted by the "Reformer" will throw some light on them. "A few months ago," our contemporary writes, "an important firm in Bombay, which has a branch in Mombasa, sent an Indian accountant of high standing in his profession to audit the accounts of their Mombasa branch. The English manager of the branch had arranged to receive the visitor as his guest, but it was found that some clause of the lease of the house in which he lived, prohibited its occupation, even temporarily, by non-whites. The Indian gentleman was obliged to find quarters, during his brief professional stay, in the Indian quarter." This is an eloquent commentary on the nature of the beneficial interim reforms. So long as the policy of segregation is pursued in East Africa, to speak of the efforts of the Government of India on behalf of the resident Indians would be to expose either the powerlessness of "the subordinate branch of a Department of the British Government" or the half-hearted and lukewarm nature of their representations. But nothing is so ridiculously false in the book, which appears to have been designed to serve the purpose of foreign propaganda, as the extraordinary assertion that Mahatma Gandhi had a scheme of non-co-operation in his pocket when he landed from South Africa, and that Gokhale dissuaded him from giving effect to it! Mr. Williams' assertion is all the more amazing coming as it does after the statement of Mahatma Gandhi before the Court in March last when he summed up his activities in India since he left South Africa. The "Reformer" truly remarks that the historian, even in the historical school which Prof. Williams has founded at Lucknow, will have no difficulty in appraising the relative value of the conflicting statements of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Williams.

An Old Trick.

The Anglo-Indian mind appears to be most susceptible to the fallacy of illicit generalisation to which are mainly to be ascribed some of the grossest misrepresentations regarding this country. The Multan riot is held up before the deluded British public as a proof of the tottering nature of the Hindu-Muslim unity. The spectacle of hundreds of Hindus and Muslims marching to the jail doors hand in hand for the two-fold cause of Khilafat and Swaraj is lost upon the Anglo-Indian papers. It has become their pet occupation to make capital out of a stray case of an erring town or an irresponsible individual. "The Pioneer" of Allahabad states that "the most prominent members of both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities" asked his Excellency and the members of the Executive Council, when they visited Multan in the middle of September, that a European officer should be sent to try cases arising out of the recent riots. Our contemporary deduces a moral out of this incident and concludes: "We have here a significant and tangible proof of the confidence of both Indian communities in the honesty and justice of British officials, and, also, an illustration of the difficulties that would arise in India if the British element in the Services were withdrawn." Our contemporary does not think it worth while to examine the credentials of the "prominent members" to speak in behalf of both the communities of Multan. The standard of "prominence" in India is not, like a law of nature, an invariable entity; and so those who are "prominent members" in the eyes of the Government are not necessarily so in the eyes of the people. That, if the British element in the Services were withdrawn the country would fall into the grip of a bloody revolution, is only a propagandist's trick intended to make out a case for the perpetuation of the "Steel Frame." The trick has been sufficiently exposed and it cannot now succeed in dividing Hindus from Muslims. They know the dangers of disunion. Their safety lies in their unity; and the Hindu-Muslim unity is a fact and no amount of Anglo-Indian quibbling can affect it.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

BRITAIN'S BLUSTER

SMOKE-SCREEN OF "OFFICIAL" COMMUNIQUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Constantinople—The situation is considerably less trained in consequence of satisfactory statements made by Rafet Pasha at a meeting with the officers commanding the inter-Allied police, when Rafet said Mahomed VI still retained the title of Caliph.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

No official news has been received from Constantinople for the past 48 hours. Well-informed persons are not aware of any imprivement in the position which is described as being ominous.

It is understood that the last act of Government was to express full agreement with the policy giving unlimited discretion to the High Commissioners to declare a state of siege around Constantinople, if negotiations with Rafet Pasha failed to produce a satisfactory internal administration. It is not known whether this step has been taken.

Efforts are being made to get into wireless communication with warships in the vicinity of Constantinople with a view to ascertaining the position. It is understood that the Cabinet, this morning, considered future action in the event of the situation not improving. Government are most secretive and most anxious not to prejudice negotiations between the representatives of the Allies and the Kemalists.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Ministers are remaining in London over the week-end in view of the urgency of the Near East situation, about which scanty news arriving shows position to be disquieting.

ROUND ABOUT.

Further indications of the Kemalist programme are given by the "Observer's" Moscow correspondent, who recently interviewed Asis Bey, Angora plenipotentiary in Russia. The latter emphasised that the only point on which they were not able to compromise was the abolition of the Capitulations. The freedom of the Straits, Western Thrace and Turkish debt were all amenable to negotiation. The debt would be honoured but a moratorium would be necessary. The Mesopotamian frontiers would have to be settled but Palestine and Arbia were beyond the scope of conference because they were south of the Syria, the frontiers of which had already been agreed.

COMMUNICATIONS RESTORED.

Cable communication with Constantinople has been restored. Delayed messages detail frequent meetings between General Rafet Pasha and the High Commissioners. A message, dated 7th, says that yielding to the pressure of the Allies the Customs authorities have reverted to tariffs which were operative before the Kemalists seized the administration. At a meeting on the same afternoon General Rafet Pasha declared that he had received instructions not to accept Allied control, but apparently telegrams had crossed, and he therefore awaited a fresh reply. Meanwhile, he had given orders suspending taxes and restrictions on cereals. The Kemalist delegation on arrival at Constantinople *en route* to Lausanne, declared that they had received inflexible instructions to insist on the Angora National Pact as the basis of a treaty. They insist on Greeks repairing the damage to Asia Minor and refuse to entertain the idea of the limitation of Turkish armaments. They demand guarantees for the safety of Constantinople and the Sea of Marmora.

GOVT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO H. C. AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Owing to delay in telegraph transmission the French High Commissioner in Constantinople was reported in November 9 to have received at that time his Government's instructions authorising him to concur with his colleagues in proclaiming a state of siege at Constantinople in the event of such a measure being considered necessary by them. The French Government, therefore, last night repeated these instructions by wireless. (B.O.W.).

EVACUATION OF CHRISTIANS FROM ANATOLIA.

DELHI, Nov. 11

The British Cabinet to-day (10th inst.) considered the situation in the Near East. A statement has been issued, but generally it is believed from the un-official Constantinople reports that there is no diminution in the gravity of the position.

It is estimated that there are over one million Christians in Eastern Anatolia alo and there are many indications that the Nationalist Turks intend to effect their evacuation. Already the American authorities in Constantinople insist that Christian children who number 12,000 in Anatolia shall depart immediately. A further report to the American authorities from Mamaoun is to the effect that unless the Greeks and Armenians leave within a month they will be deported. The Turkish Government appear to be preparing for the expulsion of the total Christian population from Constantinople and already great numbers of Greeks and Armenians are being forced to depart. The American and Allied Commissioners have joined in a protest to the Angora Government requesting suspension of evacuation in Anatolia and elsewhere

(Continued on next page.)

ELECTION FIRE-WORKS.

EX-PREMIER AS LABOUR CHAMPION!

MR. CHURHCHILL AT DUNDEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The weekly half-holiday to-day enabled large numbers of electors to attend meetings all over the country addressed by political protagonists and others. Mr. Churchill is still suffering from the effects of his operation. He arrived at Dundee, however, to-day to deliver his first speech and spoke for half an hour, considerably heated in his manner and leaning on a stick until the end of the speech when he stood up without it. Mr. Churchill attributed the fall of the Government to the fury of the Diehards against those responsible for the Irish Treaty and expressed his satisfaction at the capture of the "mischievous, murderous renegade, Erskine Childers." Mr. Churchill claimed that the Coalition Government had prevented a Turkish invasion. He approved of the declarations made by the new Government about Turkey. Referring to the political situation in Dundee, he failed to understand why the Labour Party were unable to find a reputable Trade Unionist to represent them instead of two anti-British candidates.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing his tour through Wales, spoke at Llanelly to-day, where he declared that if there were a plebiscite he would not be far from the top. He claimed that no British Minister had done more for the working classes and urged his hearers to get rid of the missionaries poisoning the Labour movement. In the course of a speech at Carmarthen, Mr. Lloyd George described Liberal candidature in opposition to a National Liberal seeking re-election as "mean, malevolent attack."

"NO PROTECTION"—SAYS DERBY.

The Earl of Derby presided over a meeting in Manchester which Mr. Bonar Law should have addressed to-day and read a letter from the Premier stating that the latter was unfit for public speaking. In the course of his speech, Lord Derby said that he would resign if Mr. Bonar Law's government introduced a policy of protection.

UNIONIST RALLY AT BIRMINGHAM.

Earl Birkenhead and Mr. Chamberlain were present at a Unionist rally at West Birmingham. The former declared that Mr. Lloyd George was not the extinct volcano some people supposed him to be. Mr. Chamberlain said that he would rather go tiger-shooting with Earl Birkenhead than partridge-shooting with some others.

POLLING HOURS & RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The usual polling hours have been extended in many constituencies for next Wednesday's elections, in accordance with the request of candidates as provided by legislation. This, however, will not interfere with the arrangements to declare the results in most of the London boroughs about midnight on Wednesday. Similarly, the results will be declared the same night in a large majority of provincial boroughs, the exceptions being Birmingham, Leeds, and Edinburgh and some others were the results of polling will not be announced until Thursday. Practically all county constituencies will defer counting until Thursday.

LEADERS SUFFERING FROM STRAIN OF ELECTIONEERING.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith are all suffering from the strain of electioneering. Doctors have ordered Mr. Bonar Law to remain in bed for a few days and so to-morrow's engagements at Manchester and Sheffield are cancelled. Mr. Asquith telegraphed to Paisley asking to be excused from to-night's meeting owing to fears about his voice. Mr. Lloyd George on medical advice is unable to unveil the memorial at Llandudno to-morrow.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMAN CABINET.

MORE BUSINESSMEN TO BE INCLUDED

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Berlin.—The Chancellor announces that he intends to reconstruct the Cabinet and negotiate the inclusion of influential business men. It is reported Cuno, manager of the Hamburg-America line, is candidate for the portfolio for Foreign Affairs.

SIR A FITZROY'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The appeal of Sir Almeric Fitzroy has been allowed and the recent conviction against him is quashed.

Justices stopped the case before the police evidence was completed. The Chairman said that the police drew an inference which the Court was not disposed to draw. A conviction on such a charge ought to be impossible unless someone had complained or annoyance could be proved. In the Chairman's opinion, some day it would be necessary to close Hyde Park at night. The only reason alleged to have been annoyed was a person whom the Police Magistrate said he could not believe.

The appellant was allowed costs against the police.

Sir Almeric Fitzroy afterwards stated that he would immediately resume his duties in connexion with the Privy Council.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND ISLAM.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

M. FELIX VALYI ON "WORST OF FOLLIES."

(Translated from the French.)

[The following has been sent to us direct for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle." It is from the pen of Felix Valyi, the Hungarian publicist and statesman, editor and proprietor of that remarkable symposium of opinions the most diverse, "La Revue Politique International." A man of profound learning and acute perception, M. Valyi long ago perceived the error into which Europe had fallen by ignoring the importance of the Turkish Question and of the point of view of Asia, and threw himself with all the ardour of a generous nature into the fight for equal justice for the peoples of the East. He won distinction at an early age, having been "crowned" by the University of Paris for an essay he had written on philosophy, when he was seventeen. His book "Europe in Asia Minor", which created a sensation throughout Europe, and contributed not a little to the present change of attitude towards Turkey, has been often mentioned in these columns. M. Valyi is still quite a young man, and the fame which he has earned already is sufficient to justify the expectation of great things to come from him. He is one of the very few men in international whom we are certain to find always on the side of Right, without respect for persons or for dignities.—Ed., "B. C."]

I address these few lines to Your Grace, imbued with a profound respect for the high position which you occupy at the head of one of the greatest religious organisations of the world but driven by a conscience in search of the Truth of which we all are, or ought to be, Your Grace, especially, the humble servants. With many perfectly "good Europeans" I consider that the Crusade preached under the auspices of the Church of England against Islam is one of the worst of the numerous follies of our time, especially from the point of view of permanent interests of the British Empire. The foundations of the Empire are in Asia and its fate depends a little upon good relations between Islam with Christendom; while its moral grandeur depends entirely on its traditions of tolerance, liberty and generosity. I consider that the anti-Muslim action of the Anglo-Saxon Protestant Churches is chief among the causes which have contributed to undermine those century-old traditions. The British Empire is not, as your clergymen would have it, a confessional empire formed to realise an ecclesiastical and dogmatic concept of universal happiness, but essentially an international and inter-racial organism, the political and human duties of which extend to a large part of non-Christian humanity. The studies which I have devoted to the Eastern Question and the history of the relations of Christendom with Islam have anchored deep in my soul the conviction that the peace of all humanity depends upon the efforts of the spiritual elite towards the moral unity of the world. This moral unity cannot be realised save by a work of reconciliation and *rapprochement* between Europe and Asia. The period of the great religious wars, which were the cause of so much bloodshed, must be closed for ever, and the duty of all of us, Your Grace included, should be to contribute to the best of our ability to the education and development of a public spirit capable of including Asia in general and Islam in particular; *demonstrating* to the latter by an attitude of wide generosity and real understanding that Western civilisation *deserves* to keep the directorship of the world. It is in this sense that I have always considered the Eastern Question as the central question, the essential, fateful problem of world politics. To my great regret, the Church of England is systematically and continually opposed to efforts tending to demonstrate to the Muslim peoples the possibility of permanent reconciliation with the West by recognising the legitimate aspirations of Islam to an honourable place in the Council of the Nations. Under the influence of some clergymen, short-sighted or misled by Orthodox Greek propaganda, British Protestantism, to which the modern world is indebted for so much of public liberty, has been for some thirty years the principal persecutor of Islamic claims to liberty and human dignity. The Turkish Question, which has just brought the British Empire near to another great war, is everywhere in Asia regarded as the essential problem upon which the future relations between East and West depend. This aspect of the question was solemnly emphasised by the famous telegram of the Viceroy of India to the British Government, a telegram composed in consultation with all the Anglo-Indian Governors and signed by Lord Reading last spring. In spite of this solemn message coming from men who are responsible for the safety of a good part of the British Empire, Mr. Lloyd George continued his Turcophobe policy. In spite of many warnings from the expert Orientalists of the whole world and of the best servants of the Empire like Sir Henry Wilson, Lord Allenby and many others, he pronounced words fatal to the peace of Asia. His speech of August 4 last in Parliament, imbued with ferocious hatred against Turkey, was particularly significant in this connection, and will be recorded by history as the starting point of the events of these last weeks. Happily for the peace of the world, English public opinion has reacted strongly against the Oriental policy of Mr. Lloyd George; the turn of events proving that the Oriental policy of the Empire has been following a wrong road. It is important, however, to take a lesson from what has happened hitherto behind the scenes in Imperial policy to speak the truth however bitter it may be for some people. If Mr. Lloyd George to-day is treated by his best friends as the scapegoat for mistakes made on the Eastern Question, it is only fair to state that behind the iniquitous acts of his Oriental policy all those most capable of judging have long seen the propaganda of certain sections of English Protestantism. I will cite only one fact, known to Your Grace. When, in 1920, it was a question of restoring Constantinople, the Ottoman Capital, unconditionally to the Turks, and of inaugurating a policy of conciliation and appeasement in the East, it was not Mr. Lloyd George who was the principal obstacle to this proposal, but the ecclesiastical movement inspired by Your Grace and led by Lord Robert Cecil. Under the influence of those who wish for a *rapprochement* between the Church of England and the Orthodox Greek Church, Your Grace put himself at the head of those in England who, like the two brothers Cecil, considered that the time had come to tear from Islam the centres of its life and activity. I do not contest the philanthropic motives of this action. It proves that the reproach usually thrown at British policy of being guided solely by economic and commercial egoism are exaggerated, and that there do exist "idealists" in England, moved by a spirit of ill-enlightened fanaticism. For idealism there is; the Ottoman Empire was the best customer of the British Empire in the East in past centuries, and there were Sovereigns of England who addressed letters full of gratitude to Sultans of Turkey; to destroy the Ottoman Empire for the profit of the Orthodox Greeks of the Levant and to the detriment of British commerce was certainly sort of idealism, religious according to the clergymen, stupid according to men of common sense. But that idealism in the name of the Bible has brought Europe to the verge of the abyss, throwing the East into chaos and confusion from the Bosphorus to the Ganges, from Baku to Herat, from Adrianople and Angora to Delhi and Simla, Calcutta and Bombay, while jeopardising all that is most precious for an Empire—its prestige, tradition of justice, reputation for fair dealings. I do but resume in a few words the criticism of the most important organs of English public opinion, for it is not foreigners who proclaim the most bitter truths concerning Mr. Lloyd George's Oriental policy.

What I wish to state here as my personal conviction, modest but profound, is that Your Grace could yet save the moral position of the British Empire in Asia by an act of justice towards Islam. The im-

(Continued on next page.)

THE CALIPHATE.

ANGORA DECISION NOT REVOLUTIONARY.

TURKS TO DECIDE SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON. Nov. 12.

Abdul Hadi Khan, the Afghan Minister, interviewed by the "Sunday Times" regarding the Sultanate suggested that there was nothing very revolutionary about the deposition of the Sultan unless the Kemalists decide to break with tradition which was not likely. He declared moreover, that he did not wonder much at the deposition when he considered the character and achievements of the deposed Sultan. Nevertheless, should the Kemalists' decision offend the fundamental principles of Islam, action would have to be taken. He was of opinion that there was little possibility of the Khalifate being offered to the Amir of Afghanistan because the choice would probably be left with the Turks though all the Moslems would be represented in the Assembly. Dealing with the question of succession he thought the assembly would probably meet in Angora owing to its accessibility to other Islamic representatives.

MONTAGU'S CRITICS.

MESTON'S CERTIFICATE TO MONTAGU

WITHHOLDING OF DUE RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Speaking for Mr. Montagu, in his strenuous triangular fight in Cambridgeshire, Lord Meston said that Mr. Montagu had won the affections of the Indian people to an extent probably unequalled by any other English statesman. No man in public life had been more subjected to ill-judged, fatuous and ignorant criticism, but Mr. Montagu had never retaliated. He had done big things and was capable of bigger. India would look to them to support his great achievements for the country, and not turn down his policy into mire of reaction and racial antipathy.

Lord Islington also spoke at many of Mr. Montagu's meetings, saying that Mr. Montagu had not received due recognition from his countrymen for his Indian constitutional reforms, which were necessary and imperative. India had started on the road to self-Government and would make good.

ERSKINE CHILDERS.

ARRESTED BY SOUTH IRISH GOVT.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Erskine Childers has been arrested by the South Irish Government at Mr. Robert Barton's house in County Wicklow. He tried to draw a revolver when he was surprised. Later, he was removed to Dublin.

Mr Childers is a Lieutenant-Commander in the R. N. V. R. He has published several works including "The Framework of Home Rule." He served in the last war with the R. N. A. S.

LONDON'S POLICE COMMISSIONER POISONED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A startling official statement has been issued by Scotland Yard announcing that it has been definitely established that Sir William Horwood, the Commissioner of Police, is suffering from malicious administration of poison, the origin of which is at present unknown. Sir William was taken ill yesterday evening whilst dressing in his office, preparatory to proceeding to the Lord Mayor's Banquet at the Guild hall. He was taken to hospital apparently suffering from severe heart disease.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

SCOTLAND YARD'S RETICENCE.

The Scotland Yard officials are very reticent in connection with the poisoning of Sir William Horwood, Commissioner of Police, although they admit that the phrase "origin is at present unknown" does not apply to the nature of poison but to the method and motive of its administration. Sir William was recently the recipient of many threatening letters causing an elaborate bodyguard arrangement, thus increasing the mystification as to how the malefactors carried out their designs. Unsubstantiated reports mention Bolshevik activity and the talk of arsenic, strychnine and poisoned chocolates. The known facts are that his Secretary discovered Sir William Horwood in his private room in Scotland Yard, on Thursday evening, in a state of collapse, and thought he was suffering from heart attack. Doctors arrived and diagnosed poisoning. He was in a serious condition, and unable to be moved until Friday. His condition is not yet free from anxiety.

WARNING ABOUT ANONYMOUS PARCELS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Scotland Yard have issued a warning to prominent persons to be careful how they dispose of parcels sent them anonymously. Officials believe that a lunatic posted to Mr. Horwood the parcel of chocolates filled with arsenic. Horwood's condition has improved and there are hopes of his recovery.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

RETURNING ABOARD "NALDERA."

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Merseilles.—The Shah of Persia is leaving for Persia this evening aboard the P. & O. S.S. "Naldera."

BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the course of an editorial on Sir Thomas Ainscough's report on British trade with India, "The Times" draws attention to the growing number of the Dominion and Foreign Trade Commissioners appointed in India, and declares that the excellent work done by the British Commissioners should encourage the new Government to consider the extension of service. The paper points out the futility of expecting one individual in Calcutta to perform satisfactorily the duties which should be divided among a number of officers.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Overseas Trade Department, to-day, is despatching 1,500 invitations to India and the Straits Settlements to the British Industries Fair in White City in London in February next.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

NATIONALIST DELEGATION CHEERED

ANGORA FOREIGN SECRETARY LEADS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Constntinople.—The Turkish delegation has left here for Lausanne under the presidency of Ismet Pasha. The Chief Delegate is Rizanur Bey and the second, Hassan Bey. The Delegation, which consists of 36 members, was greeted, on departing from the station, by the representatives of the Allied High Commissioners.

ANGORA'S DELEGATES TO LAUSANNE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Paris.—An Angora message says delegates to Lausanne in addition to Ismet Pasha include Rechid Bey and Safvet Bey, who will be the Secretary General.

BRITISH REPLY TO RUSSIA.

RUSSIA TO DISCUSS QUESTION OF THE STRAITS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

It is understood that the Government is shortly despatching to Russia on behalf of the Allies a reply concerning the Lausanne Conference. The reply will recapitulate the contention that the first part of the Conference concerns only powers who have been actually at War with Turkey and will also point out that the Soviet representative will be able to discuss the question of the Straits when it arises. The reply will further state that the Allies will not object to the participation of Georgia and Ukraine, provided their delegates are included in the Soviet delegation.

ALLIES' JOINT REPLY TO RUSSIA.

DELHI, Nov. 12.

The Allies have sent a joint reply to the recent note from Russian Soviet Government on the subject of invitation to the Russians to participate in the discussion on the question of the Straits at the forthcoming Lausanne Conference. The three Allied Governments emphasise that countries not in a state of definite peace with Turkey have been invited to the Conference for purpose of concluding the state of war in the East by means of a peace treaty with Turkey. The Soviet representatives will be enabled in the discussion of the Straits to participate in the negotiations and the decisions and will thus be enabled to express their views of the different aspects of the question. Also pointed out that should it so desire the Soviet Government is at liberty to include among its delegation Ukrainian and Georgian representatives as was done at the Genoa Conference. (B.O.W.).

ITALY IN WAR MOOD.

Paris.—According to newspapers, the Italian Government has decided to send to Turkish waters the scout ship "Premuda" with 250 troops aboard and ten machine guns.

FULL AGREEMENT.

BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY?

LONDON. Nov. 11.

Paris.—After a long interview the French Ambassador and Sgr. Mussolini found that France and Italy were in a position to count on a full agreements on al the Near Eastern questions.

THE SULTAN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Constantinople.—The Sultan accompanied by the Court dignatories, drove in an open carriage to the Yildiz Mosque on the occasion of Selamlik. No representatives of the New Government attended.

SULTAN AND KHILAFAT.

PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

The following cablegram has been sent to Mr. Bonar Law, Premier, London, by Seth Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay:—Indian Muslims bitterly resent attempts by British Government to prevent Angora Government from dealing freely with question of Caliphate on which Turkish National Assembly stands for sacred Law of Islam and represents views of Islamic world. Reported protection given by British High Commissioner to Caliph and other Muslims on board British Warship is viewed by Indian Muslims with horror and grave misgivings. British Government should have nought to do with it and will do well to withdraw interference immediately and let Muslims alone decide the question of Caliphate.

CALIFORNIA TO GO DRY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

San Francisco.—The result of the the referendum shews a majority of 20,621 in favour of making California dry. The Volstead Prohibition Law therefore becomes enforceable.

KATHIAWAR CONFERENCE.

"AUTOCRACY MUST END."

MR. TYABJI'S PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Nov. 10.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabji President, Kathiawar Conference, after thanking the Reception Committee for the honour accorded him said: In states the Rajas to a certain extent enjoy freedom and independence having under them a population of 17 lakhs of souls, whom if they please they can rule wisely and well giving them freedom which is their birthright or whom on the other hand they can crush with the help of Government depriving them of all voice in state matters. 52 states have been divided into 3rd to 7th classes whose powers are limited and whose skies are for ever darkened by the shadow of the Agency, which by a gesture of its iron claws can make them dance to any tune it pleases. These states have under them a population of 2 lakhs. The jurisdiction of the Agency of the Bombay Government extends over this population of 2 lakhs and the rule obtaining over them had better be imagined than described. For whenever officers so desire it or think it needful for the good or ill of the people under them, they can get any sort of measure passed in the Governor Saheb's Executive Council and bring it into effect without loss of time or fear of unpleasant questions being asked. As for justice or wisdom they are none of the officers' business. This is the description of conditions prevailing in Kathiawar. I have given you this in order that you may realise for yourselves how impossible it would be to provide one method of Government for the people of the whole province. In truth it would be difficult in this age to find a man who does not believe with all his heart in the principle of "Government of the people by people, for people." I am sure that in Kathiawar too this principle has burrowed its way deep into the heart of each son of the soil and that is why it is necessary for you to most carefully consider those methods, by which you may engender active working of this principle in Kathiawar.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS STATES.

Regarding political affairs of first and second class states the good or bad ruling of their populations depends entirely on the personal opinions of the Rajas themselves. In these states the pillars of state have it in their power to bestow the gift of freedom on their subjects, thus making them participants in all activities of the state. They should try their best to order affairs in the manner most acceptable to the public. On the other hand most Rajas keep their eyes for ever fixed on the Government which is for the moment over them and they imitate the policy of this Government blindly without the slightest regard to the wishes of the people or needs of their country. The Government of India being a foreign Government finds it necessary sometimes to placate certain section of subjects by acting according to its wishes, but our Indian Rajas are still under the delusion that it is the duty of their subjects to accept without a murmur any action that they wish to take, be it good or bad and if the people should be so daring as to protest they think it their right to promptly condemn it as seditious and set about arresting right and left. It sometimes happens, however, that the public backed by the courage of its convictions proves a tough opponent. The Rajas have the expedient of calling in foreign aid to strengthen their forces. You all know that a considerable portion of British subjects in India has withdrawn its co-operation from the present system of Government because it has come to believe that the bureaucratic system of Government is directly opposed to the principle I have set forth above viz. "Government of the people by the people and for the people." Non-Cooperators have great hopes that the system of Government in British India will be shortly based upon this principle. That is they will win Swaraj and if they do, it is sure to have a very far reaching influence on Indian states.

(To be continued.)

CABLE ITEMS

Gainville (Florida).—Dr. Newell, Director of the University of Florida experimental station announces the development of a satisfactory method of controlling Boll-weevil on a short staple or upland cotton at a cost not exceeding two dollars per acre.

Washington Nov. 10.—Mr. Mellon Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the release of all foreign vessels seized outside the three-mile limit with liquor aboard, where there was no evidence of communication with the shore through the medium of the vessels' own boats. Twenty vessels are affected.

Amsterdam.—The Official report shows that the experimental expolosion at Oldenbrook, on October 29th, yielded results the same as the previous explosions namely, revealing the successive audible and non-audible zones. The furthest points where the explosion was heard were parts of Austria, 562 miles from Oldenbrook.

The Federation of Master Cottonspinners have decided against sectionalising the American cotton section. The question of increasing short-time working will be considered next week.

Brigadier-General Sir W. H. Manning has arrived in London.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Continued from previous page.)

and suggest that the matters should be discussed at the Lausanne Peace Conference. (B. O. W.)

SITUATION DISQUIETING.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Semi-official opinion in London, this evening is still disquieted over the situation in the Near East, and it is concluded that Extremists in the Angora Assembly temporarily have the upper hand. The Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople are awaiting a definite reply to their last note. It is now expected that the Lausanne Conference will meet on November 20th, preliminay Allied discussions proceeding in the meanwhile.

M. POINCARE'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Paris.—Defending his Near Eastern policy in the Chamber, today M. Poincare said France had always been in complete agreement with Britain regarding the ensuring of the freedom of the Straits. The British communiques had caused surprise in the French and the Italian Governments and produced a state of dangerous excitement among the Turks. France only withdrew her troops from Chanak because military experts declared it untenable. M. Poincare reaffirmed the necessity of close agreement with the Allies, and concluded by saying he was happy that Marquis Curzon was pesiding over the Foreign Office in the Cabinet led by Mr. Bonar Law who was always a sincere friend of France.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Paris.—A semi-official statements show that France is not disposed to agree to the postponement of the Lausanne Conference beyond the 20th instant. France also does not favour the suggested preliminary Allied meeting, but would agree to it if it were held in Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—Mr Poincare has suggested to Britain that a formal opening of the Lausanne Conference should take place on November 14th to consider the programme with a view to beginning the actual negotiations on November 20th. The interval would be occupied by M. Poincare in Paris discussing a common attitude.

COTTON SLUMP.

LANCASHIRE MASTER SPINNERS PERTURBED.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A statement by Sir Charles Macara was read at a mass meeting of the members of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners to-day in Manchester. It said that while the whole world was bare of cotton goods they found it impossible to get trade on a paying basis. There was disorganisation and confusion everywhere and such business as was going through was at figures which were a long way short of paying the expenses. In a great majority of cases many mills had not paid dividends for over two years. Both India and China had had excellent seasons and ought now to be placing orders freely. By allowing a large section of the trade to make for stock they were playing into the hands of the merchants. He urged the fact that the remedy lay in more effective control of the trade through the establishment of an advisory board which should include representatives of both manufacturers and operatives.

ITALIAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Rome.—The newspapers state that Marquis Garroni, Italian High Commissioner in Constantinople, will be the second Italian delegate at the Lausanne Conference. The first has not yet been appointed. Others include Sgr. Nogara, formerly Italian representative on the Ottoman Public Debt Commission, and Sgr. Maissa, erstwhile Italian High Commissioner at Constantinople.

CURE OF CANCER,

DELHI, Nov. 11.

The interim result of an important experiment to bring about the cure of cancer through the agency of lead are the subject of an article in the "Lancet" by Doctor Blair Bell, Professor of Gynaecology and Physician, Liverpool University. Lead in suitable doses, he declared, appears in nearly all cases to arrest the growth of malignant tumours. Of the 50 cases treated during the last three years four are tentatively regarded as cured and many have improved while 21 have ended fully. Research along the lines of a new discovery is as yet only in a preliminary stage. It is being financed by two wellknown public men whose names are not divulged. It is admitted some years must elapse before any vital report can be given.—(B. O. W.)

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Board of Trade returns for October shew imports totalled £85,014,000—sterling being increase of £8,070,000 sterling compared with those of September; and exports totalled £60,398,000—sterling, being a decrease of £2,112,000 sterling.

NEW JAPANESE BUDGET.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Tokyo.—The Cabinet has approved of the budget for 1,350 million yen, including War, 205 millions and Navy, 276 millions.

MAHARASHTRA VYAPARI CONFERENCE

FORMATION OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADVOCATED.

The first session of the Maharashtra Viyapari Parishad was held on Sunday, morning at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, Shrimant Bala Saheb Pant Pratinidhi, the Chief of Aundh, presiding. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, including about 300 delegates from Maharashtra. The proceedings of the Conference commenced with the recital of "Vande-Mataram" by Hindoo girls who were clad in Khaddar. The speeches of both the chairman of the Reception Committee and of the President were in Marathi.

PLIGHT OF MARATHA TRADE.

Mr. K. B. Joshi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said that he was grateful to them for having come to Bombay from various parts of Maharashtra with a view to attend the Conference which was the first of its kind. The main object of the Conference was to advance the progress of the Maharashtra community in the field of commerce. In certain quarters, it was believed that the Conference consisted of one sect only, but he liked to tell them that it included delegates from various parts of Maharashtra—the rich and the poor.

Continuing, Mr. Joshi said that he regretted to find that the Maharashtrians were considerably lagging behind in the field of commerce. After the splits in the Bahamni Kingdom, the original Maharashtra disappeared and gradually trade and commerce came into the hands of the Marwari Community. In the old Maharashtra, commerce did not make any progress and even Shivaji did not try to revive it. The Englishmen with a view to trade in Maharashtra country succeeded in obtaining certain rights from the then rulers of Maharashtra, and gradually they became powerful, and thus the Maratha the Kingdom came to a close. the Maharashtrians then centered their attention on the political progress of the country. It was the Province of Maharashtra which first arrested one's attention after the fall of the Moghul Empire. 80 per cent. of the people in India were agriculturists and Maharashtra, although most of its inhabitants were serving in the army during the Peshwa Regime, was originally an agricultural land. It was the late Mr. Justice Ranade who first gave them an idea as to what political economy was and it was a great pity that they (the Maharashtrians) were not following in his footsteps.

He suggested the establishment of a Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and the organising a commercial and industrial survey of Maharashtra that would tend to the prosperity of the trading community of that province.

CHIEF OF AUNDH'S SPEECH.

Shrimant Bala Saheb Pant, Chief of Aundh, was then elected President. He delivered a weighty address on the trade of Maharashtra. He traced the commercial history of Mahabharat from the time before Christ and cited some quotations from Veda showing aryans were businessmen some centuries ago. Even in the Moslem regime Maharashtra was a business country. From 1,300 to 1,700 European tradesmen came to this country and opened business centres. It was a pity he said, that while Portuguese, French and English tradesmen were living with each other to introduce their goods it did not strike the Indians at that time to manufacture their own requirements locally instead of purchasing from the foreigners. He exhorted his audience to copy the patriotiesm of Dr. Gabriel Boughton a medical man of East India Company stationed in Surat. When a daughter of Shah Jahan, the Mogul Emperor, fell seriously ill and there was no hope of her, this English doctor from Surat was sent for, who healed the patient to the entire satisfaction of the Emperor. When asked as to what jaigir he would like to have, he replied, if the emperor was pleased, he should grant commercial facilities to his countrymen stationed in Bengal. It was this patriotism of the English people that has made England a mighty empire. In the time of Sahu, Devi Ahalyabai and Chintaman Sagliker, facilities for trade were given to Maharatta tradesmen and in fact some factories were opened for this purpose. Unfortunately during the last 150 years Maharashtra had not figured in business as it ought to. He hoped Indian students instead of wasting their energies on Shakespeare, Milton and Bacon would spend a portion of their time in the study of Rome of the past and the present state of England, Germany, America and Japan etc. He suggested the foundation of a Commercial College for the benefit of Marathi speaking youths, scholarships for them to go to foreign countries and pleaded for appreciation of skilled labour.

The Conference then adjourned till to-day.

THE CHIEF OF AUNDH.

Srimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, B. A., Chief of Aundh, President of the First Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad, which met at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, yesterday. The Chief is an enlightened ruler and is an artist, scholar and statesman.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND ISLAM.

(Continued from previous page.)

mense influence which Your Grace exercises over the millions of the faithful of the Protestant Churches all over the world would certainly become a source of benefit to humanity if it was employed actively in the work of moral *rapprochement* between Europe and Asia. The anti-Turkish thesis preached by the Greeks and all the Orthodox of the Levant has only served till now to bring misfortune to the Orientals, as well as to those Europeans who were caught in the trap laid for international good faith of Europe by the scum of the East. All that Your Grace will adduce in opposition to the arguments of this letter is known to me. I know that the Turks are accused of being "refractory" to Western civilisation and of massacring Christians, and that it is alleged that the interests of all Christendom are at stake in the Near Eastern Question. It is however proved by numerous reports emanating from impartial sources, like the international Red Cross; and the inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry at Smyrna, as well as numerous European testimonies, that the Greeks behaved like veritable savages in Asia Minor, burning, pillaging and destroying everything that they found in Islamic territory! The thesis that atrocities are peculiar to the Turks, so dear to the Gadstonian no longer "catches on" with *those who know*. It needs a great deal of bad faith to keep silence on Greek and Armenian atrocities (the burning of Smyrna was their work) when it comes to balancing the *pros* and *cons* in Near Eastern affairs. If Your Grace has a sincere desire to study the question impartially, he has only to give ear to Englishmen who know the East thoroughly or to eminent Muslim personalities, loyal subjects of His Majesty like the Rt. Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali or the Aga Khan, who are at present in London. The most elementary justice would have long ago demanded that all inquiries in the East should be conducted in an impartial spirit, *in any case without religious prejudice*. As for Western civilisation, it would be better not to speak of it to Orientals who, till now, have only known the bad sides of it, for it has appeared in Asia only to corrupt the morals. As for the mechanical part of it, which Your Grace would not wish to confuse with the moral civilisation, I have never heard an enlightened Oriental protest against railways, steamboats, aeroplanes for peaceful purposes, nor against measures of sanitation—the Turks less than anybody in the East. It was Turkey who opened centuries ago the gates of Asia to Western civilisation, long before Japan. It was Turkey who served as intermediary between Europe and Asia in all domains of human activity, bringing into contact the two hemispheres of the globe, thanks to the mixture of races of which the Ottoman Empire was the theatre since the first appearance of Islam there. It was again through Turkey as an intermediary that Europe in general and England in particular could keep a little moral influence on Muslim countries. Whether one likes it or not, the Islamic world considers the Turkish nation as its champion. There are some new factors in world evolution; and they consist precisely in these Oriental aspirations which tend towards the reintegration of Asia in the body of free humanity, on a footing of complete equality of treatment, and which demand a place for Islam in the international concert of the future. To recognise these facts and make the transformation easy for the East; there is a worthy aim for all thinkers in all latitudes. The same economic and psychological motives which produced the war of Independence in America in 1776, are violently agitating the whole Continent of Asia. The same political or merely human wisdom which was able to keep Canada, Australia and the South African Union within the framework of the British *Commonwealth* could disarm the tremendous hate which rumbles now in Asia. It is this aspect that the Turkish question assumes vital, fundamental importance for England. In spite of this primordial truth, a formidable propaganda is carried on in the Anglo-Saxon world under the auspices of Your Grace and of the Church of England with the collaboration of the principal ecclesiastical associations of British Protestantism. In the interests so-called of the Christians of the East this propaganda, which ramifies in the United States, is trying to provoke American intervention at the coming diplomatic conference called to settle the peace of the Near East. Numerous ecclesiastical petitions provoked by an English Committee of which Bishop Cannon is the President and addressed to the President of the United States invoke American force against the Muslims who have just achieved success in the heroic defence of their homelands. If, supposing England to have been defeated, an English Mustafa Kemal had done against Germany what he has done against the Greek aggressors in Asia Minor, Your Grace would certainly have given him your patriotic benediction. By an unexampled hypocrisy, those who defend their hearths and homes in Turkey are decried as aggressors, while the Greeks, the cause of all the horrors in the East since 1919, are objects of solicitude for the Anglo-American ecclesiastical propaganda. When a few enlightened Englishmen tried to appeal to British charity to help the Muslim children who were victims of the Greek atrocities, in order to give Islam a little proof the impartiality which still resides deep down in Anglo-Saxon hearts, they could not get from the "Save the Children Fund", even one pound sterling for a child of Islam. The numerous appeals of Your Grace on behalf of the Christians of the East have never been accompanied by a word of pity for non-Christian victims of the Greek atrocities. My personal efforts to convince Lord Robert Cecil, one of the militants of the Church of England, of the need to assume an attitude of moral neutrality towards the warring nations and religions of the Near East, failed entirely. Lord Robert Cecil continued to place the whole influence of the League of Nations' Union, of which he is the spiritual head, at the service of the Greek cause, and thus helped to mislead English public opinion. In spite of events which have given the lie, in a terrible manner to this pacifism all in words, the ecclesiastical propaganda continues to flood the United States with the intention of provoking President Harding to an anti-Muslim action. Of a nation victim of the injustice of the Treaty of Sevres this propaganda makes a people against which the immense power of America should be put in motion.

Your Grace is not unaware of the extreme danger of the falsehoods circulated by the Orthodox Greek propaganda, since, under the influence of recent events they are beginning to pray for Eastern peace in English churches. Your presence at the opening of the last Assembly of the League of Nations, your sermon in Geneva Cathedral in the interests of peace, cannot signify the blessing of a head of a church upon a new crusade. For that would be monstrous, in the age in which we live in the present state of human knowledge, of the Science of Religions in particular which tends to reproach the great religions and pays homage to the moral beauty of Islam. The Protestants have less cause than anyone to preach a crusade against the Turks who guarded the religious freedom of the Protestants in all the lands to which their influence extended. The Protestant Churches of Hungary can witness to this historic truth, for Protestantism in the valley of the Danube owes its existence and its liberties to the protection of the Turkish sovereigns. If your Grace desires documentary evidence of this assertion the Chiefs of the Protestant Churches of Hungary could enlighten him as to the relative tolerance of the Muslims and the Orthodox Greeks. His Holiness the Pope himself has recognised the tolerance of Islam towards the Catholics in the East. It is inconceivable that the leaders of Protestantism in the Anglo-Saxon world should persist in an error so disastrous to the hope of Eastern peace; for the result of the Gladstonian policy is war to the death between Christendom and Islam, a war which the Liberals most faithful to the Gladstonian tradition repudiate to-day in the supreme interests of the Empire.

To tell the truth there is no insurmountable obstacle of principle or dogma to a *rapprochement* between Islam and Anglo-Saxon Protestantism, if your Grace and those whom you inspire put into the work that minimum of good will which becomes a high religious position. From the head of the Church of which your Grace directs the destinies, a good word, a noble gesture would without the slightest doubt suffice to lay the ill winds which now are blowing on the Eastern Question, and of which the aims are anything but heavenly. The all too earthly ambitions of some politicians cannot and ought not to set fire to East and West, if the spiritual heads of all the nations take care that the unhappy divisions of humanity are not embittered by an unscrupulous *canaille*. That was the object of the appeal which Lord Halifax made recently to the Church Congress at Sheffield, strong in the encouragement he had received from the mouth of Cardinal Mercier, for a *rapprochement* between the Church of England and the Church of Rome. It would be well worth while to add another gesture of appeasement, that which would reconcile Christianity and Islam. Your Grace will allow me here to quote a few lines from my study on "Europe in Asia Minor", for I cannot better define the vocation of the British Empire as I see it. "The Anglo-Saxon Genius which invented the great spiritual idea of a commonwealth of Nations is routed by a group of people, narrow intolerant, selfish and above all greedy of all the super-profits that can be realised on earth or in Heaven. However, the Great profit of the Empire its consolidation, its spiritual vocation as conceived by a Beaconsfield would be to furnish definite proof that it is truly useful and indispensable to the mankind without distinction of race or of religion. Humanity aspires to be organised, aspires to create organic ties between the nations which compose it. The British Empire could for a long while past and can still for some time accomplish this supreme task of world politics: on one condition *sine qua non*: that it gets rid as quickly as possible, to-day rather than to-morrow, of the blind men who are guiding it to the abyss."

Those words written on the eve of the Near East Conference of March 1921 have kept their full significance till now. I respectfully invite your Grace to ponder them. The profound significance of the Turkish problem lies precisely in the possibility of a reconciliation between England and Islam, in conformity with the sane traditions of British policy. In this respect England has only to follow the inspiration of France, if ever France was right, if ever she deserved the plaudits of mankind, it is in the wisdom of her present Muslim policy.

In the hope that your Grace will give a little thought to the suggestions put forth in this letter, I have the honour to assure him of my most profound respect.

Your Grace's humble servant,

FELIX VALYI.

S. O. S. TO DOMINIONS

CHURCHILL ACCUSES CURZON

CURZON'S LAME EXCUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Replying to Marquess Curzon's reference yesterday to the manifesto issued by Government on September 16th, Mr. Churchill says that Marquess Curzon attended and agreed to all the decisions of the Cabinet meeting at which it was decided to appeal to the Dominions. Mr. Churchill expresses resentment at Marquess Curzon's blaming his colleagues when the only reason why he was not consulted regarding the manifesto was his absence from his post.

FACTS AFTER SITUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Marquess Curzon's prompt reply to Mr. Churchill denies the imputation of neglect of duty, and points out that he was ill on the occasion of the issue of the manifesto. He telephoned to the Premier who did not refer to the necessity of his presence, nor to his intention to publish the statement. Subsequently, Marquess Curzon learnt that the manifesto was the production of Mr. Churchill himself issued with the knowledge of two or three Cabinet Ministers.

CURZONIAN SOMERSAULT.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Churchill has made a further rejoinder to Lord Curzon in which he claims that the salient facts are undisputed and suggested that Lord Curzon should be content with landing himself by an extraordinary somersault in the nick of time in the opposite camp. Mr. Churchill says that Lord Curzon should not make reflections upon the colleagues whom he has abandoned, doubtless from the highest motives. In conclusion Mr. Churchill records the genesis of the communique issued on the 16th September. He says that in the absence of Lord Curzon, Mr. Lloyd George asked Mr. Churchill to draft it for his consideration. Mr. Churchill, as he felt strongly that the public were entitled to information, consented and sent the draft to Mr. Lloyd George, who consulted his colleagues who were accessible, made certain alterations and authorised publication.

TANKER ON FIRE.

PANIC AT NAPLES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Naples.—The Arsenal was hastily evacuated this afternoon when a tanker caught fire. The burning oil spread into the bay, threatening to envelope warships which were towed out to the sea. Large crowds seething with excitement watched the flames creeping towards the arsenal. Fears are entertained that there will be heavy explosions. The Fire Brigade and Carabinieri fought the flames for two hours and controlled the outbreak. The battleship "Marsala" and the destroyer "Aquila" are slightly damaged but the gunboat "Rosso" has received more serious injuries.

LORD HARDINGE.

HOME SICK.

LONDON. Nov. 12.

Paris.—Lord Hardinge, in a farewell speech to the British Colony on the occasion of the Armistice dinner, denied that he would reach the age limit next June. He could retain his present post for several years but he said "as a matter of fact, I am homesick after spending nearly forty-three years in public service in every part of the world without a single day's intermission".

ARMISTICE DAY.

IMPRESSIVE CENOTAPH SCENES

CELEBRATIONS BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The fourth celebration of the anniversary of the Armistice occurred to-day with great solemnity beneath grey skies. The impressive two-minutes silence at 11 o'clock was observed throughout the country. Everyone was wearing Flanders' poppy, sold in the streets on behalf of Earl Haig's appeal for ex-service men. The principal centre was the Cenotaph, where long before the hour the whole of Whitehall was a mass of people, many carrying wreaths. Military bands played appropriate music and arrived in constant procession and took up positions round the Cenotaph. Whitehall was lined with troops; detachments of the Guards, sailors, marines and airmen.

CEREMONY AT CENOTAPH.

His Majesty King George, in khaki uniform, emerged from the Home Office at quarter to eleven, saluted, and deposited a huge wreath of crimson flowers at the base of the Cenotaph. The King was followed by the Prince of Wales, who was limping as a result of his recent accident and walking with the aid of a stick and the Duke of York, Marquess Curzon, other Cabinet Ministers and High Commissioners of Dominions came next and all reverently deposited wreaths. All stood bareheaded till Big Ben and Maroons struck hour when the Assembly stood to attention and remained motionless for two minutes. After that massed bands played a hymn in which Royalty and crowd joined.

A party of marines played final salute. Then long lines of organised deputations began to deposit wreaths.

The occasion was marked in various parts of the country by unveiling of local War Memorials and other memorials were surrounded by floral tributes.

FRENCH CELEBRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In Paris, the principal ceremony in connexion with the observancy of Armistice Day was the unveiling of the monument at Rotbondes in the forest of Compeigne on the spot where the Armistice was signed Earl Haig and Lord Wester Wemyss awaited the arrival by special train of M. Millerand, M. Poincare, the Cabinet Ministers and the leading political and military dignitaries. Ambassadors were also present and representatives of patriotic organisations. During the proceedings, M. Millerand presented Lord Wester Wemyss with the Medaille Militaire and recalled how, as First Sea Lord, he had signed the Armistice there. M. Millerand expressed how warmly he valued in the person of Lord Wester Wemyss the Allied forces, which had hastened from all parts of the World in time of war. A dramatic recital of the events of the War was delivered by M. Poincare in the course of which he specified by name every nation, including the British Dominions, which rose up against the Central Empire's acts. Marshals Foch and Haig also made stirring speeches, the latter dwelling upon value of Anglo-French friendship. The assemblage gave loud cheers for Haig and Lord Wester Wemyss.

AT BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In Brussels, there were impressive scenes on the occasion of the Armistice Anniversary. The principal ceremony was the burial of the Unknown Soldier at the foot of the National Independence monument. The body was chosen in Bruges by blinded ex-serviceman out of five coffins from the military cemeteries at Liege, Namur, Antwerp and Yser and brought to the capital, where on a guncarriage wrapped round with the national flag, it was borne through enormous, reverent crowds preceded by Ministers and other authorities. Regimental flags followed. Then came the King, Princes Leopold and Charles, representatives of Allied armies and delegations of ex-servicemen. The burial was followed by one minute silence and suspension of traffic throughout the country. After speeches His Majesty and the French, Italian and American Generals pinned decorations to the flag enveloping the coffin. The Earl of Ypres deposited a wreath

ARMISTICE DAY

Saturday the 11th instant being the Armistice Day punctually at 11 o'clock in the morning traffic was suspended temporarily for a few minutes to enable the public to spend the momentary pause in remembrance of the solemn occasion. About three minutes before eleven o'clock, the Tramway Company had switched off the electric current thus suspending the traffic altogether in the city. Booms of guns were heard from Grant Road and Colaba and syrens of the different mills blew the whistles reminding the people to suspend work during the solemn minutes. Likewise, Railway traffic too was suspended including mail trains. Government, semi-Government and principle buildings hoisted the Union Jacks in observance of the Day.

CELEBRATION BY PARSIS.

The Parsis of Bombay celebrated the "Armistice day" yesterday. A large gathering of Parsis was held under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandallat the Sir Cowesji Jehangir Hall at 5-15 p. m. when an interesting and varied programme was gone through. At the outset, large procession consisting of over a hundred Parsi Sea Scouts and Boy Scouts started from the Queens Statue and entered the Hall playing stirring bag-pipe music, when the audience remained standing in silence. Thereafter, a band of Sea Scouts ascended the platform in a long row and remained standing until the Avasta Psayer in memory of those valiant Parsi sldiers who died in the battlefield in the great war was said with due solemnity by Naib Dastoor R. E. Sanjana.

Lady Jamsetji Jijibhoy was then proposed to the Chair in the absence of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy.

Major S. B. Mehta, Captain Jehangir Wadia and Mr. M. Masani, then, narrated their experiences of the great war and described some of the principal tragic events that happened the battlefield of France and Mesopotamia. Captain Wadia suggested that a permanent memorial should be raised for those Parsi soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the Empire in its hour of dire need.

Mr. R.B. Paymaster, next, explained to the audience, the services rendered by the valiant Parsias through the lantern slides.

Dr. M.E. Pari, while thanking Mr. Payaster and others who took part in the gathering, strongly deprecated the idea of sword-restling by Parsi ladies.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lady Jamsetji for having presided over the function remarked that "sword wrestling" made Parsi ladies bold and courageous. The Trustees of the Wadia Charities had contributed Rs. 100 to the Parsi War Memorial Fund.

STICK TO N-C-O PROGRAMME.

A LESSON TO WAVERERS

MESSAGE OF KASTURBAI GANDHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRPURKHAS, Nov. 9.

The following message has been sent by Shrimoti Kasturbai Gandhi to the Sindh Prov. Congress Committee:—

I leave Sind to-day after a week's tour in the different districts of your Province. I am grateful to you and to your comrades for your devotion and hospitality. The enthusiasm and determination displayed in the Larkhana Conference should convince all waverers that the country has undimished faith in the Non-cooperation programme of which Council boycott is an essential part. My message to the people of Sind is to stick to the programme and to wear nothing but *khadi* Khadi. May God give you all the strength to stand firm in the struggle for India's freedom.

THE COUNCILS.

KARNATAK SUPPORTS BOYCOTT.

MR. GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE AT BAGALKOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGALKOT, Nov. 11

Deshbhakta Gangadharrao Deshpande President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Dattopant Majli and Mr. Hanumantrao Kowjalgi visited Bagalkot yesterday. A public meeting was held and about 5,000 people attended. A joint address from the Congress and Khilafat Committees was presented. They made impressive speeches on the present situation, especially Mr. Gangadharrao showed the futility of entering the Councils and asked the audience to give their mandate to place their view before the Working and All India Congress Committees. The audience was unanimously on the boycott of Councils.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS DEPRECATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 10.

Pundit Motilal Nehru and his associates embarked on a strenuous campaign for the Council entry. An equally strenuous counter campaign has been launched. After addressing the students of the Gurukula University, Moradabad public and the Bareilly workers Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer arrived at Aligarh.

Addressing the Congress workers yesterday evening Mr. Ranga Iyer expressed surprise that Pundit Motilal Nehru should have asserted in his Lahore speech that Mahatma Gndhi would be plesed with the new move to enter the Councils. In Mr. Iyer's opinion Mahatma Gandhi would be shocked. He requested Pundit Nehru not to use Mahatma's name in that manner.

Referring to Mr. Das's statement that the Congress should tear off the mask of bureaucracy by entering the Councils the speaker contended that there was nothing to prebent the bureaucracy from putting on nother mask.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrives at Aligarh on the 14th instant.

A SUPPORT TO CONGRESS PROGRAMME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 10.

Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Majli rrived here yesterday. At a public meetnig Mr. Hanmantrao Kowjalgi welcomed the leaders in fitting terms. Mr. Majli asked the people to have faith in the Congress and to trust Mahatmaji and expressed his conviction that if the people maintained confidence in the constructive programme only Deshbandhu Das, in spite of his recent statement, would surely lead the nation according to the national will. Mr. Gangadharrao ably exposed the undesirability of the proposed change as being foreign to the Indian genius and showed how it was not possible to succeed in diplomacy by playing the Council game and how the sure growth of the nation by sacrifice and suffering was retarded by diverting the nation's attention to the Councils. At the close of the meeting the audience assured the leaders that they had full faith in the constructive programme and it should be vigorously carried on by remaining outside the Councils. The lead-

A Poona message of November 11 states that owing to exceptionally heavy rain the ceremony of unveiling the Mahratta War Memorial at Poona which was to have taken place to-day (Saturday) has been postponed until Wednesday next at 10 a. m.

The Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twentythree thirtytwo pence.

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL'S NEW NOVEL.

The "Daily Mail" writes:—

Nobody has interpreted the mind of the Egyptian fellahin with greater knowledge and insight than Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, and though he scarcely appears at his best in his latest volume, "As Others See Us" (Collins, 7s. 6d. net), nevertheless those stories in it that deal with Egypt and the Near East have a special "inside" value of their own.

Mr. Pickthall, it may be admitted, is too much biased against British dominance not to colour his pictures over-highly, but that, in a sense, is a defect of his merit. One of his characters sums up the difference between Egyptian and British mentality as follows: 'The mind of Orientals —of Egyptians, anyhow—is as literal as A. B. C—intensely and enthusiastically literal. Our mind, on the other haud, is hyperbolical, doggedly and dully so, so much so that we go through life without an inkling of it."

We suspect that these are Mr. Pickthall's own views. Is not the contrast pitched too strongly?

MRS. BESANT'S OPTIMISM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8.

Mrs. Annie Besant visited Ahmedabad to-day. In the evening she held a private conversational meeting with local leaders of all schools of thought for interchange of views on various political questions and afterwards addressed a largely-attended public meeting on her new scheme of winning home rule. Describing the various methods of attaining freedom, Mrs. Besant said that the method of parliamentary action was the best. Armed rebellion was often followed by general disturbance and military dictatorship. So also the method of civil disobedience involved much suffering and hardship which no country in the world could bear. The speaker had therefore desired calling a convention and preparing a constitution which would be acceptable to all. She believed that no country could prepare a constitution of another country. Their ideals and traditions must differ. India also must frame her own constitution which would lead her within a few years to complete freedom. She must have provincial autonomy and complete control over civil government. Army, navy and foreign affairs might wait for some time. Even Australia had not got her own navy and all self-governing dominions were still clamouring for their voice being heard in foreign affairs. England could no longer reject their demands and with them India too was sure to get her demands fulfilled.

MORE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 8.

Inder Singh, President, Akali Dal, arrested recently for issuing posters, the object of which was to encourage recruitment of Akalis and sent up for trial under Section 117 I.P.C., has been sentenced to-day to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

Bhai Kartar Singh Kawli arrested for reciting certain poems near Golden Temple, and prosecuted on three different charges under section 117 I.P.C. was sentenced today to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default three months' further imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run consecutively.

Bhai Narinkar Singh, arrested for delivering speeches near the Golden Temple, Amritsar, was sentenced to-day to one year's simple imprisonment. He refused to be put in "A" class or to give Rs. 1,000 as security for good behaviour for one year.

Of the *jatha* of one hundred strong arrested on the 7th, 71 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and the rest were discharged, being too old or too young.

Despite the number of men being discharged daily the G. S. Prabandhak Committee have reduced the number in *jathas* seeking arrest to 100.

One hundred were arrested yesterday at Gurukabagh as usual.

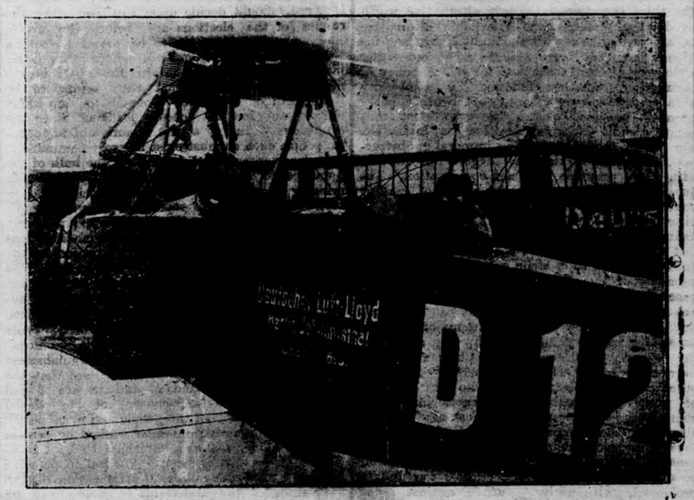
MR. A. D. PATWARDHAN.

DISTINGUISHED INDIAN AVIATOR

Mr. A. D. Patwardhan is a Chitpavan Brahmin, aged 37 years, who has distinguished himself as a brilliant Indian aviator. He is an L.M.E. of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and is a certified second class Marine Engineer. He was the Second Engineer on the S. S. "Godwari" owned by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., in 1909. He completed his Motor Engineering course at the Victoria Technical Insstitute under Mr. Jog and then took service in the Rewah State (Central India) in 1910. He served the Late Maharaja of Rewah for nearly ten years as Chief Motor Engineer.

He gave up the Rewah service in 1921 and proceeded to Europe to study aeronautics. Lord Hardinge on whom Mr. Patwardhan called at Paris, introduced him to the India Office, and Mr. Patwardhan later joined the De Havilland Air Craft Co., Ltd. After working of De Havillands for 4 months and acquiring the necessary training and knowledge, he graduated through the Northampton Polytechnic school and obtained a certificate of merit. He was subsequently admitted as a member of the Royal Aeronautical Society in London.

MR. A. D. PATWARDHAN.



Flying in the D-12, Deutscher Luft Lloyd" Machine.

Mr. Patwardhan then proceeded to Berlin to initiate himself in construction and Pilot work. He prosecuted his studies and did practical work in the Deutcher Luft Lloyd for 5 months and passed with credit all their test examinations. But owing to war conditions, Mr Patwardhan's German certificate is not recognized in International Flying! Mr. Patwardhan then went to Rome, where he secured an International Flying certificate. He was also the recipient, while in Germany, of a high class certificate for proficiency in Motor Engineering. Mr. Patwardhan has just returned to India and proceeded to Rawah to pay his tribute to the new Maharaja on the occasion of his investitute.

POLITICAL HONOURS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

With Mr. Lloyd George's resignation, the honours include:—

Earldom to Viscount Birkenhead and Viscount Farquhar.

VISCOUNTS.

Lord Lee of Fareham and Lord Leverhulme become Viscounts.

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR.

Mr. Churchill, Sir Hall Caine, Sir Evan Vincent—Evans, and Reverend Doctor Jowett are appointed Companions of Honour.

PEERS.

Peerages are bestowed on:—

Sir John Bethel, Sir Edward Goulding, Sir J. P. Maclay and Lieut-Colonel Franc is Mildmay.

BARONETS.

Baronetcies are conferred upon:—

Sir William Bull, Ellis Hume Williams, Ernest Pollock and Alderman Max Muspratt of Liverpool.

KNIGHTS.

Doctor Walford Davies and Doctor Richard Terry are made Knights.

C. B. & G. C. B. E.

A. W. Cope, the last Under-Secretary for Ireland and J. T. Davies, Private Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, receive Commanderships of the Bath.

Sir Philip Sassoon is awarded the Grand Cross of the British Empire.

ALTERNATIVE TO REACTION AND REVOLUTION.

BRITISH LABOUR FOR A BETTER WORLD.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

The National Executive of the Labour Party issued in Mail week, the following Manifesto, signed by all the Members of the Labour Party Executive Committee:—

The Coalition has been destroyed and a Conservative Government has been formed to carry out a policy of naked reaction. Labour is appealing to the men and women of the country on a policy of International Peace and National Reconstruction.

PEACE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Revision of the Peace Treaties, which have caused greater international wrongs than they removed, is the first step to Peace.

German reparations must be brought within Germany's capacity to pay.

Turkey's relations with Europe and the Freedom of the Straits can only be dealt with in an International Conference attended by representatives of all countries concerned.

Labour is working for an all-inclusive League of Nations with power to deal with international disputes by methods of judicial arbitration and conciliation. Through the League of Nations an agreement can be reached for a limitation of armaments, with general disarmament as the goal.

Labour advocates the recognition of the real independence of Egypt and self-government for India.

Labour demands the prompt and cordial acceptance of the new constitution of the Irish Free State and supports every effort to make Ireland united, prosperous, and contented.

HOW TO FIND THE MONEY.

Labour recognises the urgent need of lifting from the trade and industry of the country the deadweight burden of the National Debt. It therefore proposes the creation of a War Debt Redemption Fund, by a special graduated levy on fortunes exceeding £5,000. Labour will not penalise thrift, but will require some restitution from the profiteers out of the huge fortunes made in the war.

To secure the necessary annual revenue, Labour advocates a system of taxation which will distribute the burden fairly according to "ability to pay."

It proposes an increase of the Death Duties on large estates and of the Super-Tax on large incomes; incomes below £250 a year would be exempt from taxation and there would be a reduction in the tax on all incomes under £500 a year, with a steeper graduation of the scale above that limit.

Taxation of Land Values will secure to the community socially-created wealth now diverted to private hands.

Labour is in principle opposed to indirect taxation. It stands for an untaxed breakfast table, and wishes to free trade and industry from all burdensome imposts, whether customs, excise, or stamp duties.

NO PENNY-WISE ECONOMY.

Labour attaches the utmost importance to economy in the public administration. But we do not believe in starving the public services. Least of all do we countenance the notion of economies at the expense of the poor for the benefit of the rich.

Reduced expenditure on the children's education and health, the safety of the workers, and the well-being of mothers and babies is the costliest kind of waste.

By a revision of the National Grants in Aid to Local Authorities, we believe an equitable reduction of rates in all the severely-pressed districts can be secured.

POLICY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment and low wages, caused largely by the policy of the Liberal and Unionist Government, have brought distress to the bulk of the working people.

Labour's policy is to provide work or maintenance for the unemployed by reopening trade with foreign countries, by the national organisation of production, and by a large programme of necessary and useful public works.

AGRICULTURE.

The plight of Agriculture can only be dealt with by a bold policy of reorganisation. Those who produce the nation's food must not go hungry. Labour proposes to require the landlords to sacrifice rents rather than to ask the farm-workers to accept starvation wages.

We advocate the restoration of the Agricultural Wages Board to enforce an adequate national wage standard.

We propose also the establishment of representative Councils of Agriculture to promote all-round improvement in the use of the land, the reduction of transport charges, the development of co-operative methods, and the fostering of rural industries.

Revision of the Game Laws, improved school facilities, more and better cottages, increased hospital accommodation, and fuller opportunities of recreation are included in Labour's rural policy.

INDUSTRIAL REORGANISATION

Labour is resolved to change as speedily as possible by constructive measures the social and economic system which confers unfair privileges on the few, and undeserved hardship on the many.

The working of this system has brought unemployment and reduced wages to the workers, suffering and starvation to their families, loss of opportunities for full mental and physical development to their children, anxiety and worry to the salaried and professional workers and small traders.

Labour means to bring about a more equitable distribution of the wealth produced by the common effort of the workers by hand and brain.

Our industrial policy involves the prompt Nationalisation of Mines, as recommended by the Sankey Commission, and the Nationalisation of Railways; with an increased share of control for the workers, an improved Workmen's Compensation Act, and other measures for the protection of the workpeople.

We oppose all attempts to interfere with the Trade Boards.

HOUSES AND HEALTH.

Our social programme includes a national scheme of housing which will end the scandal of a homeless population and replace the slums by decent homes.

More generous provision for the Old Age Pensioners has been one of Labour's constant demands, and is one we shall continue to press.

We shall also urge the removal of the present unjust reductions from Old Age Pensions where Friendly Society or Trade Union benefits or small savings exist, whereby thrift is at present penalised.

We stand for the complete supercession of the Poor Law and the institution of a system of Pensions for Widowed Mothers.

Labour will strive to stop the continued attempts now being made to cut off or cut down the ex-Service men's pensions; it demands the conversion of conditional into permanent pensions, and it will resist all attempts to transfer the mentally or physically infirm to the Poor Law.

In our view, the rule to be applied by the Pensions Ministry throughout its administration should be, "Fit for service, fit for pension.

MORE POWER TO DEMOCRACY.

The Labour Party has always declared its opposition to measures which increase the power of the wealthier classes to frustrate the people's will. The Parliament Act must stand, and there must be no restoration of the Lords' veto.

Our policy is to remove all existing disabilities affecting women as citizens, voters, and workers.

Adult suffrage, reform of Parliamentary procedure, and control of Ministers by the House of Commons are included in our programme to make the people's will effective by constitutional means.

In accordance with these democratic principles Labour must stand for the control of the Liquor Traffic according to the people's will.

The task of government is to raise the standard of life and labour for those whose work of hand and brain increases the nation's wealth.

Parliaments have in the past been too much concerned to protect the privileges and extend the power of the rich. Labour wants to increase the happiness and prosperity of the poor, by better housing, better schooling, better living, better health, more leisure, more freedom, more opportunities for enjoying the good things of life.

We shall defend the school as we defend the home, and we aim at providing the rising generation with full protection from harmful and degrading moral and social conditions.

AGAINST REVOLUTION.

Labour's programme is the best bulwark against violent upheaval and class war. Democratic government can be made effective in this country without bloodshed or violence. Labour's policy is to bring about a more equitable distribution of the nation's wealth by constitutional means. This is neither Bolshevism nor Communism, but common sense and justice.

This is Labour's alternative to Reaction and Revolution.

NATAL INDIANS.

POSITION SERIOUS.

We have received the following cable from Durban dated November 10:—

The Natal Indian Congress urgently appeal to the Indian National Congress for representation at the Congress at Gaya and will send delegates on hearing that representation is granted. The Indian position in Natal is serious.

INDEPENDENCE OF TRANS-JORDANIA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

As a result of Amir Abdullah's visit, it is announced officially that in a few days it is practically certain that existence of the independent Government of Trans Jordania under Amir Abdullah will be recognised.

A Calcutta, message of November 8th says: Moulvi Mahomed Akram Khan, Editor of two vernacular papers and Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment on charge of sedition, was released on Thursday after the expiry of the term of imprisonment.—A. P.

REPRESSION ALL ROUND.

AKALI'S BRAVE FIGHT.

TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE.

The following is the concluding portion of the Second Chapter of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee's Report:—

These are well-known cases which have attracted public attention on account of the importance of the gentlemen concerned. There are other cases, and their number is legion, in which Non-Co-operators have been falsely charged and their convictions secured on the flimsiest evidence. This has no doubt been considerably facilitated by the attitude of indifference adopted by Non-Co-operators at their trials. The knowledge that they neither defend themselves nor cross-examine witnesses has put a premium on false evidence. The best illustration of this was afforded at the trial of one of the members of this Enquiry Committee (Pandit Motilal Nehru). To prove his signature in Hindi, probably the first he had made in his life, the prosecution called a man in rags, to all appearances a beggar in the street, whom the accused had never seen before. He swore that the signature was of the accused while holding the paper in his hand upside down for half a second. This was the only proof of the signature on a volunteering form and on this evidence the Ex-President and the General Secretary of the Congress was convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment which he has fully served out.

PROVINCIAL BUDGETS OF REPRESSION.

The illegalities committed in the course of the trials of Non-Co-operators are, however, nothing compared to the appalling lawlessness which prevailed outside the courts. It may be broadly stated that causing injury to the person, property, or reputation of a Non-Co-operator not only ceased to be an offence but came to be regarded as an act of loyalty to the Government of a specially meritorious character. We have indicated above the general trend of repression in the country and have given a few important extracts from the reports of the Punjab, U. P., Bengal, and Assam Congress Committees in Appendix XIII, showing specific instances of a grosser kind for which the local administrations have earned a wide notoriety. Bombay, Gujrat, Ajmere-Merwara and Central India stand at the other end and may be congratulated on having so far escaped any trouble worth the name. Central Provinces, (Hindustani and Marahati,) Berar, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Tamil Nadu have had their share of repression chiefly in connection with liquor shop picketting. The security sections were freely used in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Desh. Bihar has witnessed considerable display of terrorism in the districts of Muzaffarpur and the Santal Parganas but has on the whole been quiet. Kerala, comprising the Moplah country, stands by itself for the inhuman barbarities committed by a fanatical population on the one hand, and the infuriated forces of law and order on the other: while the notorious Malabar train tragedy easily beats the worst popular excesses committed in any part of India for the callous disregard of human life it has revealed. Utkal and Andhra have come in for a fair share of severe repression and stand next only to the northern Provinces.

ITS HORRID VARIETIES.

Taking the country as a whole a general summary of the various kinds of anti-non-co-operation activities may be given in a few short sentences. Gandhi caps and Khaddar dress were anathema to the officials generally throughout India, and marked out the wearer for all kinds of insults and humiliations as also for false prosecution. Assaults on volunteers, stripping them of their clothing and ducking them in village tanks in winter months were some of the innocent practical jokes designed by the police for their own amusement. Confiscation of licences for arms, forfeiture of *jagirs*, *watans* and *inams*, withholding of water supply for irrigation and refusing *Takavi* advances were some of the milder punishments for those who were not charged with specific ofiences. Destruction of Congress and Khilafat offices and records and of national educational institutions, burning of houses and crops and looting of property were resorted to in the case of the more obstinate recalcitrants. Several cases of forcible removal of jewellery from the person of women and of indecent assaults and outrages committed on them as well as the burning and trampling under foot of religious books and other sacred objects have also been brought to our notice. The estate of an extra-loyal Zemindar in Utkal has gained a wide notoriety in that Province for cases of shooting, assaults on women and a novel method of humiliating and insulting high caste people by sprinkling liquor on them and compelling them to carry night soil on their shoulders.

WONDERFUL SPIRIT OF NON-VIOLENCE.

All this the people have borne with admirable patience and self-restraint. The spirit of non-violence has penetrated the masses generally beyond [illegible] expectation. We can safely assert that there is no country in the world where the people as a whole, would have stood [illegible] ors. described above, with the almost superhuman self-control shown by the population of India. It is all [illegible] shut one's eyes to the due proportion of things and point to sporadic [illegible] to the unbiassed historian of the future to say whether the responsibility for a few sad occurences is to be thrown on the non-cooperator or whether he is to be given the sole credit for the general quiet which has prevailed under maddening provocation. It may be difficult for the European mind to grasp that the law of suffering is to the Indian the law of his being. If this is not so, why is it that no serious violence except that on the part of the Government has occurred in a large number of places where repression has taken the severest and most unbearable form? Is the Indian the despicable coward or the weakling who has not the courage or the strength to hit back? The answer, clear and conclusive, is given by the outstanding feature of the situation that it is the martial races of Northern India, both in the Punjab and the United Provinces who, while smarting under brutal treatment, have maintained the most wonderful self-restraint.

BRAVE AKALIS—AN OBJECT LESSON TO THE WORLD.

The brave Akalis of the Punjab are, at the moment of writing these lines giving an object lesson to the world in combining invincible courage with cool self-possession, which will add an inspiring chapter to the history of their race, already rich in heroic deeds and brilliant achievements. We refrain from going into the details of the great struggle which is proceeding under the eyes of an admiring world, as we do not wish to anticipate the findings of the Guru-ka-Bagh Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Working Committee, now sitting at Amritsar. For the purpose of this report it is enough to refer to the two statements issued to the press by Mr. C. F. Andrews (Appendix VIII) who has seen the brutalities committed on the unresisting Akalis in the sacred name of law and order with his own eyes, and to leave the reader to apportion bravery and cowardice between the parties according to merit.

STAGE-MANAGED ROUTES FOR THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

We have not attempted a detailed description of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, but the facts so far as they bear on this report may briefly be stated here. That splendid thing—the *Hartal*—followed H. R. H. wherever he went. The bureaucracy left no stone unturned to camouflage the real feeling of the country by lining the route taken by H. R. H. with the hirelings of talukadars and zemindars, the tenants holding lands under the Court of Wards, and ignorant villagers deceived into the belief that they were being taken to have the *darshan* of Mahatma Gandhi: by offers of free motor drives to the people to have a view of their *Shahzada*: in the towns by exhorting and pressing college students and school children through their professors and teachers to assemble at appointed places: and generally by utilizing subservient news agencies to publish highly exaggerated and garbled account of the "warm welcome" accorded to H. R. H. by the people of India. But "there in India we know" (as the Viceroy said in another connection the other day) what really happened.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF HARTALS

The *Hartals* were an unquailfied success everywhere in the Indian quarters and bazars; the villagers who had come to see Mahatmaji releived their disappointment by shouting "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" when the Prince passed; the street urchins gladly accepted the offer of free motor drives only to run back home immediately after arrival at the selected spot long before the Prince passed.

LUKEWARM RECEPTION AT THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

College students and school children were conspicuous by their absence in most places, and at one point on the route of the Royal procession in a certain large town lighted a bonfire of foreign cloth on the day of H. R. H.'s arrival; the authorities of the Hindu University at Benares who had erected a huge amphitheatre for a brave show of their young hopefuls, were hard put to fill up the tastefully decorated structure at the last moment and met with but poor success; the subservient news agencies could ill conceal the determined abstention of Indian of all classes from the functions arranged and gave up the impossible attempt at Allahabad which rose to the full height of its injured dignity at the wholesale arrests of its worthy citizens made immediately before the Prince's visit.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT ALLAHABAD.

But it is said that all this was due to coercion and intimidation. The pertinent question asked by a writer in the London *Times*—who was left in Allahabad to coerce and intimidate—after the numerous arrests of [illegible] already been made has [illegible] efforts of the repressionists in India of the "most determined" and hard fibred people in the [illegible] country from end to end [illegible] mere impulse as a result of [illegible] intimidation employed by [illegible] who, in the words of [illegible] represent the real [illegible] people" and most of [illegible] prison walls? [illegible] determined [illegible] present [illegible] good [illegible] ful. [illegible] future [illegible]

STILL THE [illegible] BACK PLEA.

H. R. H. the [illegible] has come and gone carrying with [illegible] it is gratifying to learn, the most pleasant memories of [illegible] visit. It has been our unpleasant duty [illegible] deal with the sad memories left behind [illegible] trail of the Royal Progress by the [illegible] which has laid its course through [illegible] to-day. In the evening she held a private conversational meeting with local leaders of [illegible] ground and relies on unassailable principles of action consonant with the spirit of non-violence and Satyagraha. Another party meets the arguments of the moralists by the usual subtleties and innuendos in which the man of law is such a trained adept.

We may safely say even now that our position is emphatically the same as the one taken up by the moralist section: Non-co-operation is not a pose; it is not a practical haggling for some more political concessions by opportunist methods; it is a rallycry for self-reliance, inner purity, effective moral discipline and courage to face bullets in the cause of the country's freedom.

We extend the hand of moral fellowship actively to those countless millions who are with Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers and ask our countrymen and countrywomen to steer clear of the shoals, to take at their real value all this special pleading for councils and obstruction-labelled co-operation or co-operating Non-co-operation!

We have launched a moral war with moral weapons: let us not be beguiled by the siren-song of non-moral, tactical opportunism and sacrifice the principle for petty or no gains!

Let us not weary of the path, because today, to our befogged vision, it seems long and tedious and risky and let us not lose sight of the goal because perchance it appears elusive and distant. No people deserve freedom unless they have learnt to pay full price for it: it is along these thorny windings and devious by-paths that the Nation must perforce travel, dust-laden, toil-weary, blood-stained till the goal is sighted and Swarajya achieved in practice."

"THE INDEPENDENT".

The immediate issue before the country is not one of entering the Councils but of winning the elections and preventing the Moderates and Co-operators from being used further as not-unwilling tools of the Bureaucracy in the work of denying India's freedom. The report of the Committee of Enquiry into Civil Disobedience suggests nothing further than this that the electors be schooled into a realization of how shamefully the votes of a tiny minority of the people accorded to the Moderates have been used as so many scourges against the Nationalists, and that thereafter the electors be led to Non-Co-operate with the Reforms by voting only for the election of Nationalist candidates. As to whether the latter are ultimately to enter the Councils or not, is a question outside the sphere of present discussion and should not distract the country's attention. The Congress itself, it is urged, should decide upon this later when the results of the elections are before the world. The people are not to be asked to return Nationalists to the Councils where the latter may co-operate but to inform the world in unmistakeable language that they refuse to be "represented" in the Councils or anywhere else by any but their chosen leaders. Since the conditions permit of a tiny minority of unpatriotic people such as must exist in every community, taking advantage of the refusal of the bulk of the populace to appear at the Polls, by returning cringing co-operators to the Councils who in turn will pretend to represent the very people who will have nothing do with them, it is surely in the interests of of Truth that the machinations of the unpatriotic few should be exposed by the candid declaration of the patriotic many. The Mahatma's original scheme wrought for deserted polling booths as pronouncing such a verdict. But the Bureaucracy proved to be even more brazen than was expected. They seized upon the vote of a handful of the ignorant —or of "blacklegs" in this national strike—and proceeded unabashed to "work the Reforms" to the end that the Mahatma and thousands of Indians are in jail today with the actual consent of the alleged "representatives" of the people and even partly because of the active mischief worked by certain of those Moderates who happened to be Executive Members or Ministers. We fail to perceive how progressive and more drastic action on the very lines of the Mahatama's policy can be construed as being opposed in principle to that policy. If it be right to appeal to the electors not to vote, how can it be wrong to appeal to them to vote only for the destruction of the Reforms—especially when we perceive now that their mere negative absrstention from voting does not incommode or embarass the Reformsmongers in the slightest degree? We fear that the champions of a "laissez faire" attitude which certain quarters would impose upon the Congress and the Nation find ultimate inspiration in a very human disinclination to look one unpleasant fact squarely in the face. A sad betrayal of the Mahatma has been achieved by the country in its failure to be ready to-day for Mass Civil Disobedience. Further aimless drift along the very backwaters which have led to this betrayal can only aggravate the treachery. As we intend to pursue this controversy till the country has decided finally upon it, and as those of our brothers who disagree with us are doubtless equally enthusiastic, we consider it necessary that all parties to this public discussion should preface their contributions to it by an assurance that the Congress's ultimate verdict will be loyally accepted by them whatever that verdict may be. For the opponents of Indian Nationalism must not be permitted to make capital out of our friendly labouring of perplexities. Neither this question nor any other can produce a Congress "split" and though those who are in favour of the modifications will doubtless have occasion to reiterate frequently in the near future their prejudices and arguments, and will canvass support for these to the best of their ability, we venture to assert, on their behalf, that they will not take at all amiss a Congress verdict against them —a possibility which we feel is very remote and unlikely. We are confident also that the or ther party to the controversy are equally resolved ultimately to follow whatever lead the Congress may give even if that should direct the Electorate to the polling booths.

"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA".

The evidence given before the Enquiry Committee proves only what we have all along advocated in these columns that the constructive programme ought to proceed side by side with some form of civil disobedience.

In the face of this evidence we need not be surprised that the constructive programme has not produced the expected result. As was to be expected the Enquiry Committee found "that the country is not ready at present to undertake general mass civil disobedience or a general no-tax campaign in any Province or District." With a view, however, to satisfy local and individual demand the Enquiry Committee has recommended that Provincial Congress Committees should be given all the powers necessary to determine upon a resort to civil disobedience of any kind whatever with the reservation that general mass civil disobedience is not permissible.

All these recommendations, however, appear to us to be of the nature of a compromise. Nowhere do we find [illegible] boldly facing the question [illegible] witnesses as to whether [illegible] programme by itself is an [illegible] general mass civil disobedience. [illegible] civil disobedience is [illegible] provincial matters without [illegible] constructive programme and if all that [illegible] ensure is that the people [illegible] be ready to suffer the consequences [illegible] violence, [illegible] to see why [illegible] principle should [illegible] good with [illegible] general mass [illegible] disobedience. We [illegible] seek

"THE SWARAJYA"

The All-India Congress Committee which is to meet within another fortnight will have the honour and political salvation of the country in its hands. From the point of view of the movement we cannot emphasise too much that both the sections have equally gone back on the non-co-operation programme. It does not matter in the least to us if one section still clings to the outward forms, the symbols and catchwords of non-co-operation while abandoning its vital principle. It does not in the least matter to us if both sections quote the authority of Mr Gandhi with equal emphasis and vie with each other in the orthodoxy of their opinions. The capital and outstanding fact is that the Committee as a whole have gone back on the programme of non-co-operation as enunciated at Calcutta, accepted at Nagpur and confirmed at Ahmedabad. Whether the situation in the country is such as to justify a backsliding of so important a character is a matter which has to be carefully considered. The revisionists attempt to make a case for Council Entry, the unsatisfactory and inconclusive nature of which we exposed in our article yesterday. But the other party does not even attempt to do that. They make out no case for perpetuating the present impasse, which would be the undoubted result of their recommendations. They make no forward proposals. Because Mahatma Gandhi is not here to give us orders, are we like Casabianca to stand where we are and get consumed in the fire? That would be the perfection of sacrifice and self-abnegation which Messrs. Rajagopalachari, Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and Dr. Ansari seem to demand of us. In political as in other struggles, there is no standing still. We must either go forward or be pushed back to the very precipice of destruction. Here is where the members who support the present policy of inaction, euphemistically spoken of as working the constructive programme, have erred. The policy or the lack of it which is involved in the report of Messrs. Rajagopalachari and others is in our opinion as much destructive of non-co-operation as the disastrous plea for Council Entry which Pandit Motilal and his party make. The only thing that is open for the All-India Congress Committee to do now is, in our opinion, to reject the Report in its vital recommendations. We feel sure that the Committee will have political sense enough to see that while the acceptance of Council Entry would involve the destruction of non-violent non-co-operation as a movement and with it the possibility of direct action against the Government, the continuation of the present policy of doing nothing would mean self-invited death by sheer inanition. The All-India Congress Committee and the country can do nothing but throw overboard the recommendations of both the sections in so far as they do not lead us forward. It is of the utmost necessity that the ideal of Civil Disobedience against the Government should be reinstated in our programme. That is the demand of the country. The present programme even at its inception was declared to be provisional; and so early as June there was a strong feeling in the country, as was evident in the Lucknow meeting of the A.I.C.C., for a radical revision. The Committee, as we pointed out in our first article, were appointed as a result of this demand. During th last four months, that desire for alteration of a progressive nature in the programme has not by any means abated. Though the members who composed the Civil Disobedience of Committee were all leaders held in the highest personal respect, that will not ensure the acceptance of the Report by the country. They will find that in the matter of going forward from the basis of the Bardoli—Delhi resolutions in the pacific spirit of non-violent non-co-operation the country is adamantine in its determination. It will tolerate no going back.

"A WANTON SABOTAGE."

The "Swarajya" writes:—

The Report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, a summary of which is published elsewhere proves that what rumour has been saying of division in the ranks of congressmen with regard to Council Entry is only too true. The report is an important national document which reviews the whole period of non-co-operation activity with knowledge, acumen and insight as the Committee themselves say "it has fallen to us to examine the magnificent work of the greatest man of the age now resting behind the walls of the Yeravda prison. The gravity of the task, apparent as it was at the outset, impressed us more and more strongly as we proceeded with the enquiry. At every step we realised the invaluable guidance afforded by the general plan so carefully worked out by the masterful genius who till recently directed the campaign in person....Great however as is our respect and admiration for Mahatma Gandhi we have not allowed it to come in the way of our clear duty. We have approached his work with reverence but we have examined it with care." The Committee have in fact reviewed the whole range of national activities from the crisis of 1919 to the present day.

As to the primary object with which the Committee were appointed their conclusion has been unanimous. They have come to the conclusion that the country is "not prepared at the present time to embark upon general Mass Civil disobedience." With that conclusion very few at the present time would find fault. But though the preparation necessary for embarking on a nation wide campaign of peaceful resistance to laws is now lacking, the Committee have rightly enough recognised that local option should be accorded to provincial Congress committees to start Mass Civil Disobedience of a limited character for local purposes. Situations may arise in any part of the country which may necessitate an immediate resort to this weapon. The Akali struggle that has now been [illegible] with in an International Conference [illegible] possible witho[illegible]

WRECKING THE REFORMS.

WHAT INDIAN PAPERS SAY

The "Tribune" writes:—

The report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee which was published on Sunday last is a document of the highest importance and authority. The Committee, in its final form, consisted of six gentlemen who individually and collectively were among the most representative men to be found anywhere in the country, whether in the Congress and the non-co-operation movement or outside On the issues referred to the Committee they not only represented every shade of opinion among Non co-operators but were among the strongest advocates of their respective opinions. It is inconceivable that the recommendations of such a body of men, whether unanimous or otherwise, can fail either to carry the greatest possible weight with those who are in the non-co-operation tabernacle or to command respectful attention in the country generally.

So far we are generally with the Nehru party. When, however, we come to the question of the policy to be followed by the Non-co-operators in the Council we find our sympathies equally divided between the two sides, and feel inclined to say to them "you both are wrong." The pro-entry party lay down four propositions; (1) that Non-co-operators should contest the election on the issue of the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and immediate Swarajya; (2) that if they are in a majority sufficient to prevent a quorum they should withdraw immediately after taking their seats; (3) that if they are in a majority not sufficient to prevent a quorum they should follow the policy of obstruction; and (4) that if they are returned in a minority they should as in the second case, withdraw in a body and thus materially reduce the strength of the Council. The first of these proposals we heartily accept, subject to the reservation that, in our opinion, immediate Swarajya is quite sufficient as an election issue, and includes the other two, so far as they can be made an issue. The second we consider wholly improbable and the fourth is nearly as futile as not going to the Councils at all, "nearly," because its negative effect in preventing the presence of undesirable members would not be without some value. The third therefore, is the only alternative worth considering, and in considering this alternative we are bound to say that Pandit Nehru and his friends have not been able to make out either a clear or a convincing case for it. A policy of obstruction, whether followed by a majority or a minority would not, as the other party seem to imagine, violate the oath. On that point Pandit Nehru's position is invincible. Nor would there be anything immoral in obstruction, anything in the least degree inconsistent with the principle of non-co-operation. The question is solely one of expediency, of making your action effective. And from this point of view we find the objection of the other party unanswerable, that a policy of obstruction followed just at present, even by a majority, would undoubtedly lead to a strife not merely with other members of the Council, but with the country generally. A policy of wholesale obstruction can be followed if and when necessary, without any such risk only when the vast majority of the constituencies are definitely with you, and when the process of obstruction is likely to extend over a comparatively short period. In every other case the obstructionists do run the risk of accentuating existing differences instead of eliminating them, and sometimes of actually alienating the sympathies and support of even those who were originally with them. The very constituencies which gave the mandate in favour of obstruction would, if the process was unduly prolonged, ultimately turn against the obstructionists.

In our opinion the only sensible policy for the Non-co-operators and other Nationalists to follow in the council would be (a) to abstain from debate or voting in all ordinary cases, subject to the important reservation that in of good or bad measures, having a more than ordinary bearing on the question of nation-buiding, when their participation is needed to turn the scale in favour of right or against wrong, they should reserve to themselves the disestion of jointly participaing in the debate or division; (b) to participate in and if and where necessary initiate debates with a view to safefguarding freedom, individual and national, and fighting repression tooth and nail; and (c) to concentrate effort, as far as possible, on the same work that they are doing outside, that of increasing the strength and solidarity of the country and uniting it in fundamental opposition to the present form of government with a view to its replacement at the earliest possible moment by a Government responsible to the people. The time for total and wholesale obstruction would come only when this work was compltted, if even at that time the Government had not the sence to bend before the coming storm. The boycott should, in our opinion, be rescinded, first that the constituencies may be captured in favour of immediate Swaraja, and secondly that the Congressmen who are returned may endeavour by every collective means in their power to win the other members over to their side.

"THE HINDU."

Perhaps the most important feature of the Report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, is the great unanimity of opinion which prevails among Congressmen and of which it is a symbol. To those enemies of Indian progress who have all these days been counting on this Report for an effective apple of discord to be thrown among Congress workers, the Report must have come as a bitter disappointment.

We have quoted from this portion of the Report at some length to show the principle which underlies the whole report. That principle is to bring all sections of people in the country under the Congress actuated by the single purpose of attaining the nation's goal. It is indeed the key, as it were, to all the recommendations in the Report. They have reinterpreted the Programme in the light of the rich experience of the past two years or so and have outlined it afresh in such a way as practically to secure for it the support of the whole nation. The whole scheme of the report is informed with this spirit; and, however, heated and even acrimonious may be the discussion of one or two items in it—and we shall have occasion ourselves to examine them further—we feel little doubt that the spirit underlying it, the careful labours bestowed on it and the great weight of authority that ought to attach to it will be recognised possibly on all hands and certainly by all shades of opinion in Congress circles.

"THE SERVANT."

"As a piece of literary craftsmanship the report is worthy of all praise: in point of frank, straight forward declarations of views and publication of absolutely true and unbiassed statistics and abstracts the report leaves Government yearbooks a good mile behind. It is another proof, if fresh proof were needed—of the Nation's fitness for immediate Swaraj.

The real discussion and wrangling centres

We can only re[illegible] often given by the

is impossible to question the wisdom of the recommendation in so far as its immediate effect is concerned, our considered opinion is that it is extremely unfortunate that the Committee did not take a wider and more far-sighted view. The non-co-operation movement is in essence a plan for direct political action by the masses. It cannot be denied that its strength so far has lain in its character as a mass movement, which at some distant time or other was to throw its whole forces against the Government in the form of civil disobedience on a large scale. It was this ideal that was steadily kept in view as long as Mr. Gandhi was conducting the campaign in person. Even the appointment of the Enquiry Committee was due to the fact that there was, in the words of the Resolution of the A. I. C. C. "a wide spread feeling that the country should be advised to resort to some form of Civil Disobedience." It was to enquire into the preparedness of the country for this form of political action that the Committee were appointed. The Committee have very rightly come to the conclusion that the country is not yet sufficiently prepared for Mass Civil Disobedience. The recommendation with regard to this vital question however takes merely a short-sighted view and does not deal with the possibility of organising such a movement at any future time. This is not only a grave error of political judgment but it involves a distinct going-back on the great policy which Mahatma Ghandhi had enunciated. The stalemate that undoubtedly exists at the present time is due to the fact that the vision of an organised India fighting her battle without violence but in the open field against the Government and the Empire has faded in the imagination of people. That will come back only if we reinstate the possibility of mass or limited Civil Disobedience on a large scale as the ultimate object for which our preparations are meant. By ruling out that probability the Committee have agreed to what may be called a wanton sabotage of the whole programme of non-co-operation. In its place one section would continue the present state of suspended animation without even the suggestion of some form of political activity. The other section would substitute for Mass Civil Disobedience, the programme of Council Entry "in strict accordance with the principle of non-violent non-co-operation." As this is the main point which is now under discussion, the recommendations of the Committee on this matter can only be considered in a separate article.

TEXTILE MACHINERY.

DISPLAY AT MANCHESTER.

The Textile Machinery and Accessories Exhibition, held at the City Hall, Manchester, was one of the most interesting dispalays ever organised of the wonderful mechanical devices associated with the great staple industry of Lancashire. Textile machiney manufacturing has for very many years been carried on Lanchashire by firms whose name and production are houschold words in all markets.

This point was rightly stressed on the occasion of the opening ceremony. "Since the time that Cromption and Ark-wrigh and their followers made possible the creation of textile machinery, Lancashire," it was declared "has developed the technical side of cotton-spinning and weaving until now we see it almost without question the most perfect process of dealing with any raw material in the world Nothing is wasted, nothing is lost."

A THRIVING INDUSTRY.

In the circumstances it is not surprising that wherever at home or abroad spinning and weaving are carried on there are to be found in operation examples of the ingeniously constructed devices built in the famous textile engineering works of Lancashire. The County Palatine not only ships its yarns and cotton cloths to every part of the world but is ready fully to equip mills and factories in all over-seas countries.

The industry is one of the most thriving in Great Britain, and at the present moment all the largest makers are busily engaged on order received from abroad. One important firm of textile engineers whose headquarters are at Accorrington has just received a contract to supply the machinery required for the first cotton-shipping mill to be erected in Australia, while others are engaged in the production of spindles for Japan to replace those purchased during the war form other than British sources.

There are few, if any, industries in which hand labour has been reduced to such extent as in the case of cotton spinning. This remarkable development has occurred within a comparatively brief period. Less than 150 years ago all the manufacturing processes now carried out by machinery were laboriously executed by hand Arkwright was the pioneer of textile machinery, but since his day and generaltion hundreds of active minds have been engaged in improving and developing the officiency of manufacturing processes.

EIGHT YEARS' PROGRESS.

The exhibition held at Manchester was the first since the year 1914, and the display was interesting inasmuch as it enabled an estimate to be formed of the progress made during the past eight years. The first impression of the visitor was that nothing of a revolutionary character had happened since the last gathering. The period, it would seem, had been one of minor, though by no means unimportant, development, the objects aimed at being to increase productive capacity and the provision of new methods of economy.

The displays made were not confined exclusively to machinery used in cotton mills; they included some exhibits of special interest to hosiery manufacturers and devices for artificial silk winding purposes which should prove valuable to those engaged in the production of such popular garments as knitted jumpers. In addition there was demonstrated the latest method of dealing with cotton waste, in connection with which the use of machinery is rendered unnecessary.

In another section there were exhibits which illustrated the progress that has been made within recent years in the direction of factory ventilation and the humidification of the atmosphere of the works in which manufacturing processes are carried out.

Generally speaking, the chief feature of the exhibits indicated that British textile machinery engineers were endeavouring to minimise the harsh treatment to which raw material is subjected in the earlier manufacturing processes and to reduce waste, particularly in the carding and spinning rooms. The introduction of ball or roller bearings in mill plant was another important development. In this connection it was noted that one firm had hit upon a novel plan to show the reduction in horse-power which was effected by the substitution of ball bearings in the shafting. During the exhibition it was stated that had a

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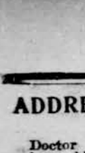

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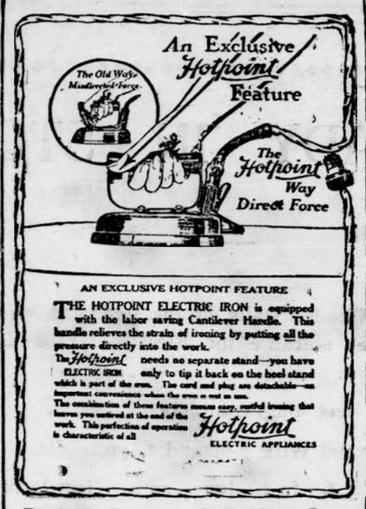
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SIR SURRENDRANATH BANERJEA writes: This is to certify that I know Mr. Wagh and regard him as an eminent Sculptor. I have seen some of the busts executed by him, they, in my opinion, will stand comparison with similar work done by any European Sculptor.—22nd June, 1915.

MR. SATYENDRANATH TAGORE writes:—This is to certify Mr. Wagh has executed a plaster bust of my brother, Rabindranath Tagore, which shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor. Mr. Wagh holds several certificates for good work done by him and deserves encouragement.—16th May, 1915.

MRS. BEASANT writes:—The Bust of Lok Tilak is an admirable and vivid likeness and is the best in my opinion. The bust of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, made by Mr. Wagh is also a pleasing likeness.

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KHADI EXHIBITION.

The following bulletins have been issued:—

The Reception Committee of the 37th Indian National Congress have arranged to hold an All India Khadi Exhibition in Swarajyapuri during the Congress week. The objects of this exhibition like those of its predecessor at Ahmedabad are to encourage the production of *Khadi*, and to show the progress India has been making in this line. The exhibition will also serve as a useful market for the sale of the several kinds of *Khadi* produced in India.

The Exhibits will consist of (1) pure khadi. This may include all handwoven goods of hand-spun yarn, of Silk, Cotton, Wool, Jute, etc., provided they are guaranteed to be genuine and to be produced in India. For example, Dhoties Sarees, Galicha Carpet, Durry, Nawar etc., can be exhibited. Besides these, cotton seeds, samples of cotton, yarn, twisted yarn, silk worms, wools and silks of various kinds, spinning, carding ginning, and weaving instruments and dyeing materials connected therewith may also be sent as exhibits. Here also, it should be borne in mind that the several exhibits are purely of Indian make.

The Exhibition Committee are arranging to secure the services of experts from various provinces who will demonstrate the different processes employed in Khadi manufacture.

A number of prizes ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 150 and more is proposed to be awarded to the best and approved exhibits. Inventions of new machinery and tools in this line stand a chance of getting prizes perhaps of even a higher value.

In the Exhibition pandal stalls for the sale of pure Khadi and Khadi materials and instruments will be opened. Further particulars may be had of the Secretary to the Exhibition Sub-Committee.

The most interesting feature, however, of this year's Congress is that the sacred yarn spun by Mahatmaji himself within the sombre walls of Yerwada is likely to be exhibited for the benefit of the larger, public from all parts of the country.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

As usual, a Volunteer corps is being organised. The Volunteer corps will consist of about 1500 volunteers including a band of horsemen and cycle volunteers, besides lady volunteers and Boy Scouts. Every volunteer should be of 16 years or above and should declare in writing that he accepts the principle and practices of Non-Violence. Volunteers are expected to wear at their own cost the uniform prescribed by the Reception Committee. For Lady Volunteers, however, no particular unifom has been prescribed but the wearing of Khadi is an essential condition to their enrolment. Arrangements have been made for the boarding and lodging of volunteers in the Congress-town. Intending volunteers are requested to apply without delay to the Captain of the Congress Sewak Dal. Swarajyapuri, Gaya.

MR. V. J. PATEL AND COUNCIL-ENTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee at last saw the light of day on the 5th instant. Opinion of the Committee on the question of Council—entry is equally divided. On of the revelations of the champions of Council—entry is that Mr. Patel was the only member that was for Council-entry on the 16th of August when the C. D. Committee met at Patna. All the other five members were then against any change in the programme.

Mr V. J. Patel was elected as the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress at Ahmedabad in the place of Pandit Motilal Nehru, who became His Majesty's guest. He completely agreed with the programme of the Congress when he was elected as the General Secretary. There was nothing amiss with him when Mahatmajee was free. After the incarceration of Mahatmajee, till the release of Pandit Motilal Nehru about the beginning of the second week of June, he continued to be the General Secretary of the Congress and he critised not a little strongly Pandit Malaviya's suggestion for a new league. He urged on his audiences at various places on the necessity of carrying on the programme of the Congress framed under the guidance of the Mahatma, with redoubled vigour, and not talk of a change in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi, with his 25,000 disciples in gaol. At a meeting in Calcutta, presided over by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, about two months after the incarceration of the Mahatma, Mr. Patel delivered an eloquent speech wherein he is reported to have said as follows:—

"Friends, we have been hearing recently in some quarter or other that as soon as possible we should capture the Legislative Councils in India. Now, I tell those who are of that opinion, what right have we behind the back of 20 or 25 thousand of our countrymen and countrywomen who are in jail to-day to decide on the course suggested? And do you not know that under the Regulations made by this Government those 25,000 leaders are disqualified to enter the Councils? Do you mean to leave that question apart? Leave them to their lot and you will go and walk into the Councils and shake hands with Sir William Vincent?"

What is the reason for this sudden change of front in Mr. V. J. Patel? The circumstances have not altered a bit since he made this solemn pronouncement. Has his tour throughout the country along with the other members of the C. D. Committee necessitated the change of front in him? He testified along with the other members of the Committee that "the great bulk of the people showed complete lack of confidence in the Government and were found to be firm believers in Non-Co-operation and all it stands for." Besides, the overwhelming majority of witnesses that gave evidence before the C.D. Committee were entirely against entry into Council, and that only 15 witnesses were found to have agreed with his view of total obstruction. He was easily the loudest in denouncing any change in the programme, when he was General Secretary, even after Mahatmajee's incarceration and the evidence placed before him or his personal observations do not in any way help him to form this view. He was the first to form this view in the Committee after a series of denunciations of the idea of entering Councils. Hence he has to give an explanation to the public for this sudden change of front.

Yours, etc.,
MADDURI ANNAPURNIAH.
Editor, "Congress."
Rajahmundry, Nov. 7.

ENVER PASHA ALIVE.

A special cable to the *Pioneer* states that Enver Pasha is 'undoubtedly alive' and is at present conducting a peace conference with the Bolshevik representatives. The Bolsheviks found in him a very inconvenient opponent and so they killed him just as Lenin has been several times killed in anti-Bolshevik quarters. But the news in both cases has turned out to be very much exaggerated.

"MISAPPLYING SCRIPTURAL TEXTS."

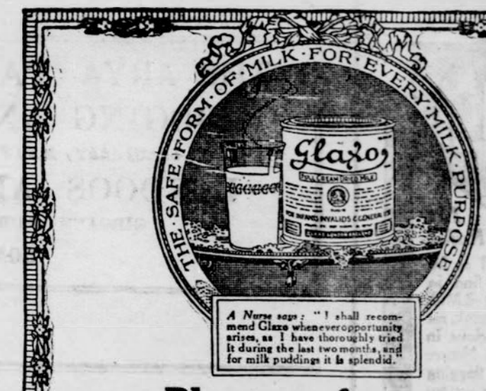
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As I was the person who compared Christ with the Mahatma in your hospitable columns under the headings of "Christ and Gandhi" and "Christ and Non-Co-operation I beg of you to kindly allow me to reply to Catherine Raymond, who now for the third time appeared in your columns as a competent authority to interpret scriptural texts while theologians and churchmen fear to tread the gound. The Lord Bishop of Madras, the Right Rev. Henry Whitehead said that the Mahatma is a truer representative of Christ. Rev. Stanley-Jones who lectured in Bombay and elsewhere in the country found this solitary and ambiguous verse. "render unto Caesar things that are Caesar's" as quicksands to tread upon.

H. C. E. Zacharias, Ph. D., an Anglican Church man wrote to the "Indian Social Reformer" confessing Non-Cooperation as being fundamentally Christian and also in the opinions of many learned men. "Caesar" poor fellow figured as a poor "fox" indeed. I could multiply opinions of learned Christians in corroboration of my comparison but suffice it to say that your correspondent is much behind the right Christian knoweledge. Mahatma Gandhi is not a Christian in theological sense, but, I suppose, I am just as good a Christian as your correspondent if not better and this claim of mine I am sure is indisputable; and as such I am as equally competant to interpret scriptural texts as your correspondent although Mahatma Gandhi as a non-Christian has not the privilege. But what I fail to understand is why this lady is so sensitive about the "Caesar" (and his "Mammon") who poor fellow is reckoned as no better than a "fox"? *Does the salvation of mankind depend upon "rendering unto Caesar things that are Caesar's" or loving him as much as we love ourselves and giving him a morsel of food if is starving and a piece of old cloth if he is naked when we happen to have two? is naked when we happen to have two?* To which Caesar do the Americans, Frenchmen, Germans and Austrians render?

Christanity is much deeper than it appears to your correspondent. It pained me not a little when in a previous letter she attributed ignorance of law to Jesus Christ to support "Caesar" Matt. 17.25-27 has a clear statement that "Jesus prevented him" (Peter). from paying the tribute money and questioned the right to exact, for, from His point of view, the right was questionable. "Jesus prevented" but allowed payment lest he should offend. He prevented and paid. This is a clear *Passive Resistance*. But your correspondent said that "He thought He was exempt from tax." To say that Christ did not know the Law and the Prophets who quoted them freely and extempore is I should humbly say amounts to a perversion of truth, and unless your correspondent should claim divine inspiration to penetrate the "thought" of Jesus which originated two thousand years ago, I am afraid, her claim to infallible interpretation would not appeal to any sane man and a Christian.

I mean no offence and I apologize to your correspondent for any short-comings in my reply to her. Yours etc.,
"JOHN."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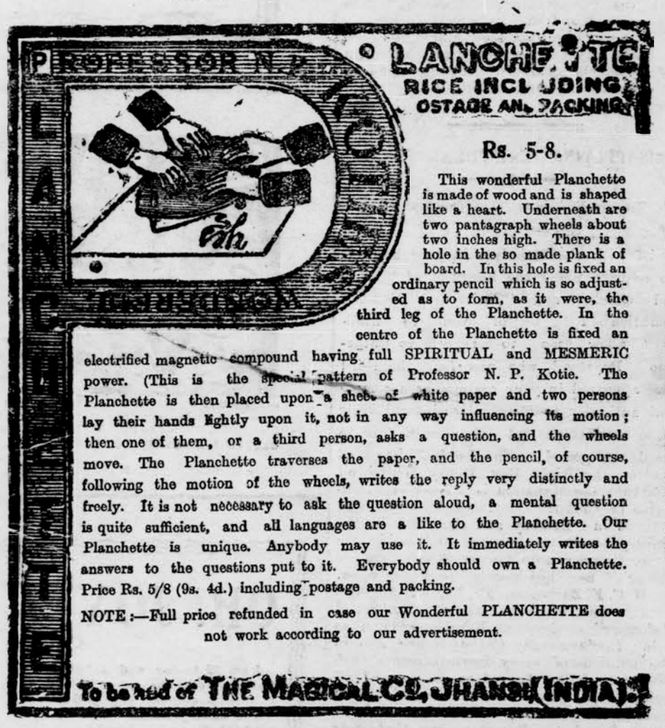
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3	do.	do.	00	
5	do.	do.	0	
2	do.	do.	1	
2	do.	do.	2	
2	do.	do.	3	
3	Tons.	S.W.G.	4	
3	do.	do.	5	
3	do.	do.	6	
2	do.	do.	8	
5	do.	do.	10	

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